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THE PLAGUES OF LIFE.

The common plagues of every day
That spoil so m ch of joy and peace,
They're ever crowding 'round about,
The tribe does always show increase.
A few of th se I'd like to name,
The few that cause the greatest woe.
These ones are working overtime,
Their faces most of us well know.

The men who always know they're right,
Who always know their fellow's wrong,
These gently should get off the earth,
Already they've been on too long,
The men who never pity show,
Who let their nobler feelings die,
Who always see the mote in their's,
The beam within the other's eye.

The scandal mongers, too, are here,
Who use their neighbor's names for play,
I hope their fellow gossips turn
And rip them up the back some day.
'Twould make us all laugh loud in glee,
It would tickle us from eve to morn,
To see these fiends mince day and night
From fingers turned their way in scorn.

The rubbernecks are with us, too,
So close we almost feel their breath.
I'd like to take a hickory club
And beat some score of them to death.
Whose business is it what we do?
Whose business is it where we go?
So long as others' joys and rights
Beneath our feet we do not throw?

Such are some common plagues of life,
That follow us from day to day,
They seem to be a primal curse
Some power placed in our sinful way.
Some day when Nature's lamp is out
And all our earthly troubles cease,
That day from all such plagues as here
Us weary mortals get release.
—Jos. Q. Murphy, in St. Louis Star.

WE TWO MAKE A WORLD.

We two make home of any place we go;
We two find joy in any kind of weather;
Or if the earth is clothed in bloom or snow,
If summer days invite, or bleak winds blow,
What matters it if we two are together?
We two, we two, we make our world, our weather.

We two make banquets of the plainest fare;
In every cup we find the thrill of pleasure;
We hide with wreaths the furrowed brow of care
And win to smiles the set lips of despair.
For us life always moves with lifting measure;
We two, we two, we make our world, our pleasure.

We two find youth renewed with every dawn;
Each day holds something of an unknown glory.
We waste no thought on grief or pleasure gone;
Tricked out like hope, time leads us on and on,
And thrums upon his harp new song or story.
We two, we two, we find the paths of glory.

We two make heaven here on this little earth;
We do not need to wait for realms eternal.
We know the use of tears, know sorrow's worth,
And pain for us is always love's rebirth.
Our paths lead closely by the paths supernal;
We two, we two, we live in love eternal.
—Century.

WHEN WE'LL ALL BE GOOD

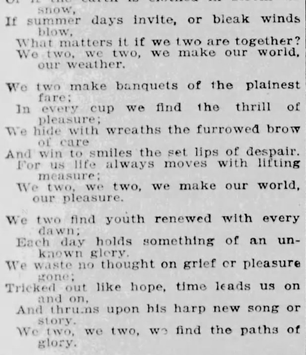
I don't know when the day will come,
But you and I—we know
That after while our good resolves
Will into being grow.
Some day, when we both have the time,
We'll cast our faults away,
And you'll be good, and I'll be good—
We'll all be good some day.

We'll run our business affairs
With thought of fellow-men,
For we will let our good intent
Go into action then.
We'll make our friends all happier,
And life will really pay;
For you'll be good, and I'll be good—
We'll all be good some day.

Some day—of course, it's 'way ahead—
But I know, so do you,
That some day we will take a turn,
And try the good and true.
We'll do our best for other folks,
The world will be more fair,
And you'll be good, and I'll be good,
When we've the time to spare.
—Baltimore American.

RAPID SPRINKLER FOR LAUNDRY WORK

Frank W. Merritt, of New Brunswick, N. J., has patented the clothes sprinkler shown in the illustration, the object being



CLOTHES SPRINKLING DEVICE.

to provide an exceedingly cheap and simple device which can be rapidly filled with water and easily operated to sprinkle the water over the clothes to be ironed. With this object in view the invention consists of two sections of tin, which fit tightly together, a handle being attached to one of the sections. The top portion of the sprinkler has a central perforation, while the under part has a series of smaller perforations through which the water drops. When in use the implement is placed in a bowl of water and fills itself almost immediately. After each garment is dampened the sprinkler is returned to the bowl while the garment is folded and the next one spread out, being thus always ready for use. With this device the clothes can be sprinkled much more evenly than by the old method, and the hands can be kept entirely dry.

KEEP THE CHILDREN BUSY.

Children in a house should always be taught to do little things in the household for two reasons. First, it trains them to be useful; and, secondly, it keeps them happy.

Very often teaching entails some trouble on the house mother. She may be inclined to say that she would rather do the thing herself than teach the little ones to do it. This will be a mistake on her part, for if she will teach them now, she will find the little ones a help as they grow older. Moreover, by giving them interest in this way she will never hear that miserable cry, "I don't know what to do!"

Well Supplied.

"Bredderin," remarked Deacon Darkleigh, "some ub de youngeh members ob de congregashun hab been makin' fun ob de size ob ouah belubbed pastoah's feet. I wants ter tell dem dat ouah pastoah is strickly in accohd wif Solomon, who said: "Wif all dy gittin', git ondahstandin'."—Baltimore American.

Not Headquarters.

"What did her father say?"

"He said he couldn't understand why I came to him—all his property was in his wife's name."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SANG THE SONGS OF FREEDOM

Hutchinson Family Were Famous Balladists in Their Day.

The Hutchinson family of singers are a pleasant memory to the older generation of people now alive. It is nearly a generation since they appeared in the west, it is more than that time since they were in the height of their popularity. Their sweet voices, attuned to simple melodies, entranced tens of thousands all over the country and wherever they went they received hearty welcome.

Interest in this band of singers has been recently revived by an attempt made by the children of John W. Hutchinson, the only survivor of the original "family," to cast him into an insane asylum and gain possession of his property. The attempt failed, for the judge before

LAST OF THE FAMOUS OLD SINGERS, NOW EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

whom the case was heard decided that the veteran, although passed the allotted years of man, is still mentally capable of caring for his estate.

The family was in many respects a remarkable one. There were sixteen brothers and sisters, all gifted far above the average with musical voices. It remained for three of the brothers, John, Judson and Asa, with their sister Abby, to blend their voices in perfect harmony. They came from their home in New Hampshire, and began their concert work in a small way, but it was not long before they attracted attention by their wonderful singing, and the fact that there was a purpose in it, a purpose adhered to through the fires of criticism and abuse and in which they never faltered. The emancipation of the slave and the prohibition of the liquor traffic became their watchwords.

The brothers held very progressive ideas, and did not hesitate to give them voice. They had the courage of their convictions and never hesitated to sacrifice personal comfort where a principle was involved. It has been said of John that he would eat off of a tin plate and give $100 to help a runaway slave, and forget both transactions immediately.

The Hutchinsons never seemed to do anything just because other people did, and they had their own way of accomplishing their objects.

At one time their common treasury was an earthen pot in the cellar, to which each helped himself as their wants demanded. In later years they separated into "tribes"—the "tribe of John," "tribe of Asa," etc. Asa and John resembled each other very closely. As a friend remarked, "They went to bed John, and got up Asa."

Many times during the early public life of the brothers, when discouraged and ready to give up, they were cheered and sustained by John's courage and readiness to make the most and best of everything, and now when he is old and family bereavements have left him lonely and family trouble, which he does not hesitate to call the basest ingratitude, has laid a heavy hand upon him, he still has the same sustaining strength and courage as when, forty years ago, he faced a howling mob and sang them into peace.

During the '40's the Hutchinsons visited England, and sang to large houses and before many of the celebrities of that country. Harriet Martineau, John Bright and Charles Dickens were loud in their praises of their musical gifts.

When the brothers first started on their campaigns of song they entered into a compact to abstain from the use of tobacco and alcohol and demoralizing associations. The compact was never broken. John Hutchinson's voice is still sweet and tuneful, and when warmed in its subject it rings out with wonderful power. He has given in his long musical career more than 11,000 concerts, and though 80 years of age on his next birthday, he is still hopeful of doing more public work. He is a very forcible speaker with an irresistible fund of humor, and his powers of mimicry have assisted greatly in pleasing and impressing an audience. He was always of a peaceful nature in matters relating to himself though quick to resent and battle against a wrong to others.

The town of Hutchinson, Minn., founded by the brothers early in the 50's, is a flourishing community and is steadily growing. It was here that the "tribe of Asa" settled, and when he died a few years ago, he was mourned by every resident. John Hutchinson still has real estate interests there and thinks no more of a run over to Minnesota or to any other distant point than an ordinary man of his age would of a trip from Lynn to Boston. There is scarcely a town of any size in the country in which he has not sung, and in many of them more than once, and he is now contemplating another trip to Europe.

"Tenting To-night on the Old Campground," was first sung on grand old High Rock by the Hutchinsons. Its author was drafted into the army in 1863. The night following this he went to bed full of conflicting emotions. Patriotism, grief at leaving the loved ones at home, and dread of war struggled for the mastery. Lying awake in the long still hours, his thoughts took form and rising from his bed he wrote "Tenting To-night." He composed both words and air, copying them both, and the same day went to High Rock, to Asa, who called John in to sing the solo. Asa sang the base and the Hutchinson children joined in the chorus. Thus was this touching song first given life.

One of Mr. Hutchinson's favorite songs, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," was composed by him under peculiar circumstances.

Going to Hutchinson, which at this time was a very primitive town, John wished to find a place where he could have seclusion and quiet for a time, as his hand and heart were full of a theme which he wished to put into words and music.

Hotels were few and too public, and there were no boarding houses that were feasible. After a fruitless search John was walking down the main street when he came across his old log cabin, the first house built in the town. He found the lower part occupied by a blacksmith. Being told that nothing but cinders occupied the upper story he started to go up, found the stairway gone, got a ladder and climbed in through an unglazed window. He spread the floor with new hay, filled a tick with clean straw, and went to bed with a heart filled to overflowing with gratitude for the much coveted opportunity of being alone and at peace.

HON. J. P. DOLLIVER.

APPOINTED UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA.

SHARP EYES ON GUARD

Experts Watch Carefully All Meat Dressed at Chicago Stockyards.

Uncle Sam has an important mission at the Union stockyards, says the Chicago News. The stock which is sold and killed at the big market must be inspected by experts engaged by the federal government. Dr. O. E. Dyson, chief inspector of the bureau of animal industry, has 125 men employed as veterinarians, stock examiners and taggers in the bureau of animal industry. The stock examiners watch the cattle as they are weighed, and drive out suspicious looking animals, inserting a brass tag in the ears and marking the backs of the ones they suspect.

The veterinarians work chiefly in the packing houses. They watch the beeves during the process of preparation for the refrigerator, and their experienced eyes can tell at a glance whether the body was in good health at the time it was slaughtered. The taggers are the men who stamp and label the meat as it passes along toward the cold rooms, where it is kept for shipment.

Dr. Dyson is a tall, pleasant-appearing man, who has won the packing firms into co-operation with his work and established a thorough spirit of harmony. He has been at the yards for over six years. In March, Dr. Devoe was assigned to another post, and Dr. Dyson rose from the rank of assistant to chief inspector. Despite his long relation with the federal machinery, there is no red tape around the office chair of the chief inspector. He insists on straight business methods, but allows no formality to hinder the directness of his work. He was one of the principal witnesses called by the "embalmed beef" committee.

In order to be a veterinarian inspector at the yards a man must be a graduate of a veterinary college recognized by the government, and must pass a civil service examination. The course at the college requires three years and the examination given by the government is a severe test. The pay in one of these positions is from $1,200 up. The work is tedious and exacting. The inspector must watch every carcass. He must keep on his feet all the time if he is in the cattle department, and walk back and forth, watching the work of the butchers and carefully looking for signs of disease. The work is so arduous that the inspectors alternate every two hours. This insures a fresh man at the task and is a guaranty to the public that the best precautions against oversights are being taken.

Meat that is suspected is immediately pulled out of the butcher's way. Upon being relieved the inspector makes a further examination and if his suspicions are verified the meat is condemned. It is then pushed out into the cold room along a special runway and into a special part of the refrigerator, where it is locked up by a man, noted for his good-nature and always willing to give a visitor the benefit of his knowledge of the yards. Another well-known veterinarian is Dr. U. G. Houck. He was a traveling inspector previous to his appointment at Chicago as assistant to Dr. Dyson.

In all respects the inspection at the yards is thorough. The packing companies have been brought to the belief that the examination, conducted with absolute impartiality, is a good thing for their business. It gives customers an assurance of the good quality of the meat and makes them prefer the stamped article. The percentage of condemned meat is difficult to estimate, but the loss in this respect is not large enough to make the inspection objectionable to the packers, in whose establishments from 200 to 500 cattle an hour are killed, dressed, inspected and sent to the refrigerators.

The inspector has to report for duty whenever the slaughtering begins. No matter how early in the morning or how late at night the plant runs, he must be there. He is indispensable to the work. To compensate him for this there may be days when he has nothing to do. While his task lasts, however, it demands the fullest attention. It is one of the "hot jobs" during the summer and calculated to take away the notion of the visitor who thinks that the government furnishes sinecure employment.

The importance of this inspection can be realized best by visiting the locked rooms where the condemned carcasses are kept. Most of these cattle have been suffering from tuberculosis. This is the dread disease for which the veterinarians watch although there are a variety of minor objectionable points which may bar the beef.

DR. S. W. BURT.
INSPECTOR ON A KILLING FLOOR AT STOCKYARDS.

CHIEF INSPECTOR DYSON.

WORK OF A SEA POSTOFFICE

Something About Postal Service on the Great Ocean Liners.

The men who work in the postal department of the ocean liners have no easy thing. Twelve hours a day for six or seven days on a pitching and tossing ship is worse than the railway mail service at any time.

Moreover, they have to work in what is practically an elevator shaft, three stories high and about fifteen feet square. Ventilation is supplied by blowers way down in the hold of the ship, which force the air up and out of the portholes on the third story, or attic floor of the floating postoffice. Electric lights gleam night and day in every nook and corner of the elevator shaft, for it is hard enough to decipher many of the addresses on the foreign mail matter, even in the light of years of experience and a luminous imagination, much less in a dismal cabin 'tween decks.

The sea post service, now in its tenth year, has proved such an advantage in expediting the foreign mails that the postoffice department is contemplating the establishment of floating postoffices on two more Atlantic steamship lines. Already five Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd and three American lines are equipped with postal facilities, and the Cunarders and White Star ships are expected to be next to carry expert sorters and address readers. In the winter season, the American and North German Lloyd liners carry two mail clerks apiece. The men eat at the first cabin table or in the officers' mess, but room on a trans-Atlantic liner is so much needed for high-priced passengers and freight that the allowance for the sea postal employes is rather grudgingly allotted.

Usually they get a small room below the berth deck, lighted and ventilated by a couple of portholes, with low ceilings and narrow berths. In this "attic" or sky parlor, as the clerks call it, the separation racks are placed. These resemble Brobdignagian pigeon cotes. Each compartment is labelled "New York," "Boston," "Ohio," "Japan," etc., when the vessel is bound thither, and "Hamburg," "Berlin," "London," "Norway-Sweden," "Russia," etc., when bound for Europe. On one side of the room is a "separation table," on which registered packages are sorted, a pair of small scales for weighing them, and stamps for marking supplementary mail.

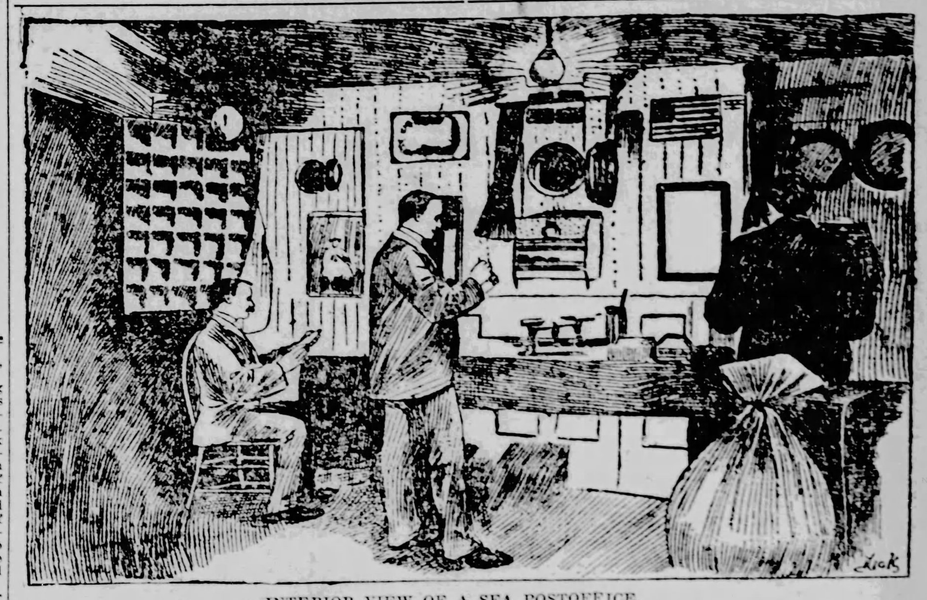
One deck below, reached by a narrow companion way, are the newspaper racks, great iron gridirons, with big, yawning canvas sacks suspended beneath. Into these pouches the third and fourth-class mail matter is thrown with marvelous precision and rapidity. On the bulkhead wall a railroad map is placed to guide the sorter if he be a bit uncertain where a particular package is to be thrown.

A trap door in the third floor leads to the cellar of the floating postoffice, one deck lower. Here the bags of mail are first deposited when the ship leaves port. As fast as a dozen or so are emptied by the men at the separation table and distributed in the cases another bunch is hauled up. Thus hour after hour, in fair weather and foul, in summer and winter, the men who earn their bread and butter by facilitating the exchange of news, of business matters and messages of love or other expressions of the human emotions toil and toil and toil.

The sea post constitutes an international exchange and distributing postoffice. On the German ships, where the government sends a post secretair and a schaffner, mails going to the fatherland are treated the same as those on the way to America. Hamburg city being separated on the Hamburg-American liners. The German and American clerks co-operate in the work, and each man is accountable to his own government for the completion in distribution of mails going to that country to which the clerk belongs. Technically, the American clerk is in charge going to Germany, and the post secretair is responsible going the other way, in compliance with international law, but this does not interfere with the responsibility for the completion of the work.

On the American line ships practically the same service is maintained by two Americans on each ship, but no distributing is done going east. Under the terms of the subsidy which the American line receives, one man must be carried. The work has so grown that extra compensation is allowed for another man's board. Clerks sailing from New York are not restricted to particular ships or lines.

Charles Butler, who sails on the Kaiser Wilhelm, has made up a table which shows that for the first five months of 1899 on the German ships going east an average of 58,368 letters, 220 sacks of papers and 847 registered articles were handled by four men, or an individual average of 14,592 letters, 50 odd sacks of papers and 212 registered articles. In the same period the average mail worked on the western voyages of the American liners to seventeen trips were 92,400 letters, 144 sacks of papers and 1,104 registered articles, or 46,200 letters, 72 sacks of papers and 552 registered articles per man.—Chicago Chronicle.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A SEA POSTOFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC CODE WORKED ON THE PIER

This happened down on one of the piers the other day, says the New York Sun: The old telegraph operator, now engaged in another line of work, was starting away for his vacation, and his friend, another former telegraph operator, had come down to see him off. The cry, "All ashore!" had sent the one who wasn't going back to the pier, where he stood watching to see the boat start out and swing down stream. The average friends who part thus are obliged to content themselves with waving handkerchiefs and with the thoughts of what they would like to say. But there are advantages in understanding the inside workings of the telegraph system. The man on the pier, casting a fleeting glance over the deck of the steamship, caught sight of still another friend, who years ago had worked with him at the Key, and, furthermore, he caught a look of recognition on the other's face. In spite of the fact that they hadn't met in twenty years. The man on the pier didn't hesitate. Up went his hands and clap, clap, clap, he went through the imitation of the dot and dash of the telegraph code. This is what he telegraphed: Mr. J——, one of my best friends on board. Look him up. That done, he looked toward the bow of the boat, where the other telegraph operator was standing, and clapped and clapped through a message to him, saying: Mr. M——, an old friend of mine on board. Look him up. Then the watchers on shore saw the two men start toward the center of the boat and saw them meet and shake hands joyfully, all before the boat had cut loose from her moorings.

NO DOING THIS LANDLORD.

The Paris landlords and restaurant-keepers are gathering in a rich harvest.

A guest at a restaurant called for the proprietor and said:

"Your prices are very peculiar. A week ago I dined here and paid 15 francs. Here is the bill. To-day I have had precisely the same dishes, and you charge me 19 francs. Here is the second bill."

The proprietor examined the bills and said:

"I am very much obliged to you for calling my attention to this matter. The first bill was evidently a mistake, so you will please hand over 4 francs more."—London Tit-Bits.

A SHADOW PORTRAIT.

With a pair of sharp scissors or a penknife remove the black portions of the portrait, being careful not to cut the mouth and eyes. Now place the picture on the side from you of a piece of plain white paper. If you are careful to hold the picture so that all of it touches the sheet of plain paper, and hold it between yourself and the light you will see a good likeness.—London Express.

LI HUNG CHANG.

KANSAS' FIRST STATE HOUSE

Effort to Save Old Building Where Legislature Met in 1855.

Efforts are being made by the people of Kansas to preserve from the ravages of time the first statehouse erected there. It is one of the few relics of early days left standing there, and it was built when the settlement of the west was just beginning.

It stands near Fort Riley in the central part of the state, and is all that is left of the town of Pawnee, the first capital of the state.

The town was started by boomers who "stood in" with the territorial governor, A. H. Reeder, who owned land there and was a good deal of a speculator.

The town association built the capitol, a stone structure, two stories high and 40x80 feet in outside dimensions. It laid out the streets and boarding-houses were made ready for the first meeting of the legislature. Then, in 1855, the governor called the legislature to meet there, and the solons decided that they would not assist him in his plans.

They went from eastern Kansas in prairie schooners, a long procession that wound its way 150 miles out on the prairie—the travelers growing more angry that the governor had selected so distant a place. They had provisions for the trip, and when they reached Pawnee not one of them went to the boarding-houses as had been expected, but they cooked in their wagons and lived on the edge of the town site.

On the day for the opening of the legislature they went to the new stone building and held a session, which consisted of organizing and adjourning to Shawnee Mission in the eastern part of the state, where, despite all the efforts of the governor, the remainder of the session was held.

Pawnee did not make a town. The cholera broke out the next year at Fort Riley and the people fled. The statehouse stands out on the plain, deserted, the roof gone and the interior a place for the hiding of coyotes and sandhill owls.

RUINS OF KANSAS' FIRST CAPITAL.

The state has been asked to purchase the old ruin and preserve it for future generations, who will doubtless appreciate it as a reminder of the efforts of the first-comers to make this a great city, and for a time it seemed likely that they would succeed.

Kansas has seven capitols, ending with the present handsome building at Topeka, not yet completed, but none has a more romantic history than the old Pawnee statehouse, and none appeals more strongly to the lovers of the picturesque.

HOW FOXES GET RID OF FLEAS

By an old hunter and naturalist of local repute a story has been told here, says an Ellicott City dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, confirming as absolutely true and trustworthy the published account, which has few believers until now, of how foxes rid themselves of fleas. The fox, according to the book narrative, simply backs slowly into a stream of water with a portion of the pelt of a rabbit in his mouth after the fox has made a meal off the rabbit. The water drives the fleas first up the fox's legs and then toward his head, and finally out on the piece of rabbit fur, and then the fox drops the fur and his pests are done for.

The local hunter and naturalist referred to, strange to say, had never heard or read this story when he told of the actions of a fox which he observed the other day in the waters of the Patapsco river. The little animal, he stated, backed into the river slowly with so much deliberation that he wondered what it meant. It carried something he did not know what in its mouth and dropped the something when out in deep water. Then the fox hurried away. The object left floated near to the observer and he hauled it ashore with a stick. Fleas literally swarmed through the object, which was found to be a lot of raw rabbit fur. The observer had a puzzling mystery explained to him. He says his admiration for the shrewdness of the fox grows more and more as he grows older and learns his ways.

He Had No More to Say.

Mr. Hix—That new neighbor of ours must be a happy woman. She goes about the house singing all day long.

Mrs. Hix—I'm no wonder; she's a widow.—Buffalo News.

COMPOSER MOZART KNEW HIS BUSINESS

All musicians are more or less eccentric and sensitive about their own compositions, and the great Mozart was no exception. Once while on a visit to Marseilles he went incognito to hear the performance of his "Villanella Rapita." He had reason to be tolerably well satisfied till, in the midst of the principal aria, the orchestra, through some error in the copying of the score, sounded a D natural where the composer had written D sharp. This substitution did not injure the harmony, but gave a commonplace character to the phrase and obscured the

MOZART INTERRUPTS THE ORCHESTRA.

sentiment of the composer. Mozart no sooner heard it than he started up vehemently and from the middle of the pit cried out in a voice of thunder: "Will you play D sharp, you wretches?"

The sensation produced in the theater may be imagined. The actors were astounded, the lady who was singing stopped short, the orchestra followed her example and the audience, with loud exclamation, demanded the expulsion of the offender. He was accordingly seized and required to name himself. He did so, and at the name of Mozart the clamor subsided and was succeeded by shouts of applause from all sides. It was insisted that the opera should be recommenced. Mozart was installed in the orchestra and directed the whole performance. This time the D sharp was played in its proper place and the musicians themselves were surprised at the superior effect produced. After the opera Mozart was conducted in triumph to his hotel.

DELICACIES SOLD IN FAR HONG KONG

There is one place at least where live rats are sold quite openly as food, and that is Hong Kong.

This fact was disclosed at a meeting of the Hong Kong Sanitary Board on a report of the success of certain rat-killing experiments, when the following discussion occurred:

The president said the report showed very good work, and he entirely approved of the proposal made in the report that they apply to the government for further funds to carry on the work.

Mr. E. Osborne—the price of rat soup has gone up. (Laughter).

The President—It was remarked to me the other day that live rates were sold in Hong Kong as food. I don't know whether the medical members of the board would consider them dangerous or not.

Dr. Hartigan—When is the close season for rats? (Laughter.)

Mr. Osborne—I understand they are field rats, not house rats. They fetch more than chickens, I believe. I have seen them for sale myself.

Dr. Lawson (in reply to the president's remark) said: "It doesn't matter whether they are field rates or town rates that are eaten. If they are perfectly dried, then I should think there is no danger."

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Population Figures.

"When will the population tables of the United States by counties be completed, and when can I get the reports or tables by counties and population of the principal cities?"—E. C. G., Aska, Ga.

"Please publish in The Blade what you think the percent of the population of 1900 will be over that of 1890."—J. B., Antwerp, O.

"Please give the correct census of the United States as taken in 1890."—C. W., Gregory, Ill.

The enumeration will be completed and the totals be published some time this winter. The population of the principal cities is being given out daily. You will find a number of them on the 8th page of this issue. Your congressman can furnish you census reports, if he will, when they are out.

We have already printed several times that we will not give an estimate of population or income. The reason is, there are many newspaper guessing contests, and if an estimate were wrong, we would be blamed. We had that experience ten years ago, and hence avoid it now.

The total population of the United States by the census of 1890 was 62,622,250.

Who Pays the Duty?

"Who pays the tariff? That seems to be the question that puzzles a good many yet. Please answer as fully as you can."—J. M. E., Woodlawn, Mo.

First, don't talk of paying the "tariff." A duty is the import tax on articles brought from abroad. A tariff is a list of duties. When a man imports wine from Bordeaux, for instance, he pays the duty on it, not the "tariff."

We suppose, though you do not say it, that you wish to know whether the consumer pays the duty, or the foreigner who sends the goods here. Well, that depends. If none of the article is produced here, the consumer pays the duty. For instance, the man who buys a diamond, as a rule, pays a price which includes the duty. But under the Dingley tariff law only articles of luxury, of all articles imported that the United States does not produce, pay duty; articles of necessity, like tea and coffee, are on the free list.

As to the duty on articles of the same kind as are produced in the United States, as a rule the foreigner pays it. In some cases he pays only part; but that is where there is not enough of it yet produced in the United States to fully supply our market. Take, for instance, tin plate. Previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff law of 1890 there was not a tin plate factory in the United States. It imposed a protective duty on that article. We had to pay the prices the English manufacturers who own the Welsh factories charged us. The consumer felt the duty. Factories were started up here, but their output was not equal to our needs. We had to still import. As American factories increased in numbers and output, the price began to come down. In other words, the Welsh manufacturers were paying part of the duty. Now we can produce just about all the tin plate this country needs. A small quantity is still imported, but as it has to compete in price with the American product, it is sold to importers here at a price that enables them to compete with the American product and still make a profit.

You understand, of course, that the actual payment of duty is at the custom house where the foreign goods enter this country, and that the importer actually pays the money. But when the foreign manufacturer is driven, by American competition, to sell the goods to the American importer at a price which allows him to pay the duty and still be able to compete in price with the American product, the foreigner actually pays the duty by his reduced price.

There are some things on which the consumer pays the duty in reality, but they are all articles of luxury. The very finest silks, fine laces, some very high grades of other dress goods, etc., have not all competition by American manufacturers. But as only the wealthy buy these things, there is no reason why they should not pay more for wearing foreign products, is there?

The Gold Standard.

"Is all the money in circulation backed by gold? That is, when a silver or paper dollar is minted for circulation, is there not a gold dollar or its equivalent in gold bullion placed in the United States treasury to make it good?"—Subscriber, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Please be correct in your statements. You say, "when a silver or paper dollar is minted." Paper money can not be "minted." A mint is an establishment for coining metal into money. Nothing but metal can be minted or coined. Paper money is "issued." It can not be coined nor minted.

Paper currency is only a printed promise to pay coin. Gold certificates and silver certificates merely state on their faces that one or more gold or silver dollars have been deposited in the United States treasury, payable on demand. The coin stays there until the certificates are paid, and can not be used for any other purposes.

United States treasury notes are simply promises to pay one or more dollars to the bearer. There are in circulation $346,000,000 of civil war treasury notes, usually called "greenbacks," and $88,000,000 of treasury notes of 1890. The greenbacks are redeemable in gold; the treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in "coin" —that is, either gold or silver. These notes will stay at par as long as it is possible for any one holding them to go to the treasury and get the gold for them. Of course, it is impossible for them all to be presented at once for redemption, as they are in the hands of people all over the country. So the law provides that a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold shall be maintained in the United States treasury for the redemption of these notes. The other gold in the treasury can be paid out for other purposes, but of this $150,000,000 none can be paid out except to redeem treasury notes.

Of the total issue of silver dollars, only about sixty millions are in actual circulation. There are over 400 millions of these coins held in the treasury to redeem silver certificates with. The silver dollars in circulation are not directly redeemable in gold; but they circulate at the same value as the gold dollar for the same reason that gold dollars and quarters and half eagles circulate at their face value—simply because they are convenient, and because there are not enough of them to drive gold out of circulation. So long as our paper money can be redeemed in gold, so long the silver dollars will also circulate at gold value.

Free coinage of silver involves the redemption of treasury notes in silver—because silver would not be placed on what Bryan calls "an equality with gold" otherwise. To do that would at once cause the silver dollar to fall to its bullion value, some 46 or 47 cents, as is the case in Mexico, with their silver dollar, or peso—which contains more silver than our silver dollar, but will buy only half as much.

Grape Wine.

"Can you or some of your readers tell us some practical way of making grape wine in small quantities—say 10 or 20 gallons?"—O. B. C., Mansfield Depot, Conn.

The editor of the Bureau does not use it, hence cannot answer. If some reader will answer the query briefly, we will print it.

Not Correct.

"My friend and neighbor claims that the United States has territory in China, and I claim we have not. Which is right?"—H. N., Panora, Iowa.

Your neighbor's view is not correct, while yours is. The United States does not possess one inch of Chinese soil, nor of any territory which ever belonged to China. American missionaries are allowed by treaty to buy land and to erect mission buildings, schools and churches, but the United States government has no control over the land, no more than Great Britain has control over land in the United States owned by an Englishman.

Indian Lands.

"Will you give a description of the land lately purchased by the government of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians? Its soil, amount and varieties of timber, climate, productions and general topography including a description of the Wichita mountains?"—E. D. L., Brandon, Fla.

All we know of these lands was printed in the Weekly Blade of June 28, 1st page—with map and illustrations.

Washington Lands.

"Please advise me if the time is set for any government land to be opened for settlement this fall in the state of Washington."—E. W., Newbern, Ill.

We are not informed on the point. Write to the register of the U. S. land office, at either North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla or Waterville—all in Washington.

Desert Land Law.

"Please answer in regard to the desert land law. I read in a paper where there was a bill before Congress in favor of doing away with $1.25 per acre payment for same, and making the fees the same as in the homestead act. Can you tell me if this has become a law or not?"—J. A. W., South Park, Wyo.

We do not recall. Write a letter of inquiry to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

The Gatling Gun.

"What is the effective range of the gatling gun?"—W. C., Hamden Junction, O.

Its effective range is 500 yards. The Maxim, Maxim-Nordenfeldt, and other rapid-fire guns have taken its place largely, having a much greater range.

Black Ants.

"Our pantry is infested with large black ants. Will you please tell some way to drive them out?"—C. W., Colchester, Ill.

Will some reader who has a tested and effective method please send it for publication?

Indian Lands.

J. S., Sherman City, Mich., and C. B. L., Louisville, Neb.: We have no information as to when the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations will be opened for settlement, nor the rules that will govern entries. Inquire by letter of the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

The Lady Elgin.

"Please give a brief history of the fate of the passenger steamer Lady Elgin."—H. C. B., Leslie, Mich.

The Lady Elgin was a passenger steamer on Lake Michigan. In September, 1860, there was a fireman's tournament and convention at Milwaukee. It ended with a lake excursion to Chicago, for which the Lady Elgin was chartered on September 7. In the evening, on her return, she had 385 passengers aboard. A strong northeast gale had come up during the afternoon and the lake was rough. A few miles north of Chicago, off Waukegan, another boat's hull loomed up in the darkness, the steamer Augusta, bound for Chicago, which had become unmanageable in the storm. The Augusta was driven into the Lady Elgin, cutting her almost, if not entirely in two. There were 287 people drowned, among them the Lady Elgin's captain, whose name was Wilson. The Lady Elgin was owned by Gardner S. Hubbard. On September 10 he libeled the schooner Augusta for $40,000, and the latter vessel was taken in charge by the United States marshal.

No Borrowing.

"What is there in the story the Populists have started, that McKinley or the government has borrowed five hundred million dollars during the present administration?"—M. B., Hewins, Kan.

The United States government has borrowed no money under the McKinley administration, except the bonds issued to obtain at once the money to carry on the Spanish war, under the act of June 13, 1898. The total amount of these bonds is $198,578,720. "Five hundred millions" is two and a half times greater. So that is the size of the Populist lie.

Besides, were not the Populists and Democrats howling for war with Spain? Did they not denounce McKinley for not asking Congress to declare war long before it did? War is costly, and the money always has to be raised by bonds. The men who howled for war then are not consistent in objecting to paying the expenses of that war. There has been no issue of bonds to carry on the Philippine war. No bonds have been issued except those, above mentioned, dated June 13, 1898.

No Such Decision.

"Did the supreme court of New York ever decide that Grover Cleveland was not entitled to the electoral vote of that state in 1884?"H. K., Pueblo, Col.

No such decision was ever made, because the question was never brought before that or any other court. Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was the Labor candidate for President in that year. Several years after that he wrote his own life, and in it declared that several thousand ballots cast in Brooklyn and other localities about New York for the Labor electoral ticket were counted as though cast for the Democratic electoral ticket; that Grover Cleveland obtained the electoral vote of New York thereby, and thus became President. There is no reason to doubt Butler's story, which has never been contradicted.

Pensions Again.

"If a soldier's widow gets married, and her children apply for their father's pension, and get it, would the mother be entitled to a share of it? She remarried before the pension was applied for."—D. M. B., Hartford City, Ind.

The above question shows a total misconception. When a pensioned soldier dies, his pension stops. His children cannot get his pension; they are, if under 16, entitled to pensions as the minor children of a soldier. Nor can his widow get the soldier's pension. She is entitled to apply for a pension as his widow. But this is not getting her dead husband's pension, no more than the children can get it. If the children are pensioned, it is for their benefit. Not a cent belongs to the widow of her own right. It is payable to their guardian, to be used solely for them. The widow may be appointed their guardian, and thus draw the pension for them, but she must use it for their benefit, and the law holds her accountable to do this. Please bear these instructions in mind when sending questions of this sort.

Mode of Dating.

"When and by whom was our present mode of dating time (for instance, Aug. 21, 1900) introduced?"—J. C. H., Knob Lick, Ky.

The method of dating from the birth of Christ was first proposed by Dionysius Exiguus, a monk, in the fifth century. The different Christian countries adopted it one by one, but it was two or three centuries before they all dropped into it. The writing of the month first and the number of day next, has come up within the past two centuries, merely as a matter of brevity. In the sixteenth century, the date you give would have been written, "August the xxi. day, in the yeere of our Lord," etc.

South Dakota.

"It is reported that there are more than 11,000,000 acres of government land in South Dakota now subject to homestead entry. Will you please inform me where it is located and whether it is valuable or not?"—S. B., Fernalda, Va.

As to location, write to the Register of the United States Land Office at either Aberdeen, Chamberlain, Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City or Watertown—all in South Dakota. As to the quality of the land, the only safe way is to buy a "homeseekers' ticket" on the railroad, and visit the place yourself.

Sulu Islands.

J. L. L., Logansport, Ind., and F. H. S., Ewing, Neb.:

The "treaty" with the sultan of the Sulu Islands, a group at the southern extremity of the Philippine archipelago, has been criticized by some very good people because it did not provide for the immediate termination of the two barbarous practices of the natives of polygamy and slavery. The latter is more nearly a condition of peonage than of slavery, as Americans understand the latter term.

Those who criticize overlook the fact that the making of the treaty would have been rendered impossible had any such provision been insisted upon; and, moreover, a war with the Moros would have immediately followed. As it is, peace exists in the Sulus and the Stars and Stripes wave over them unopposed.

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that General Bates, who made the treaty, was directed by the President to communicate to the sultan that "this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago." With the civilization of the people, slavery will speedily disappear, as will that twin relic of barbarism, polygamy.

The Democratic party cannot well criticize this treaty, for the people of the United States will remember that it was under a line of Democratic presidents that polygamy was allowed to assume such formidable shape, and slavery was maintained even to an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Union. There has also been criticism of the fact that the treaty agreed to an annual payment to the sultan and certain of his subordinates. The sum which it agrees to pay is $9,120 per annum, while the sum which the Democratic administration proposed to pay to the king of Hawaii and his associates, when the treaty of annexation was negotiated under President Pierce in 1854, was $100,000 per annum.

Porto Rican Tariff.

"The Democrats here say that Porto Rico and Cuba have to pay a tariff on all goods they ship to the United States, and say it is not right to require a tariff of them, when they are a part of our territory, and we require no tax or tariff between the states—that is, one state can send its products into another state and there is no tariff to pay. How is this?"—J. E. M., Indian Springs, Tenn.

Well, to take Cuba first: Why did not you tell them that Cuba does not belong to the United States? We freed it from Spain, and are simply preserving order and carrying on the government, under the direction of the War department, until the Cubans adopt a constitution and elect officials under it, when we are to withdraw, and Cuba will be absolutely independent. The elections for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution will be held in a few weeks. The convention will adopt a constitution; officials will be elected under it, and we will then withdraw. By next spring we will have nothing to do with Cuba in any way.

Now, as to Porto Rico. All that you say the Democrats state is wrong. Porto Rico belongs to the United States, but is not not a state of the Union yet. The constitution of the United States says, in Article I, Section 3, clause 2, that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." Now, you must remember that either a given area is a state, or it is a territory of the United States. When it is acquired territory, it is outside the constitution. Congress alone has authority over it. We have often in the past acquired territory, but the constitution was neither extended over it by the treaty through which we acquired it, or Congress passed laws eventually extending the authority of the constitution and general laws of the United States over it. Until then, the constitution did not extend to it.

Neither was the case with Porto Rico, or Guam, or the Philippines. Congress may do as it wishes with them; but it is not to be supposed that any Congress will do anything at variance with the spirit of American institutions.

Last year a cyclone swept over Porto Rico and devastated the island. It was proper that Porto Rico should pay the expenses of its own government. There were two ways of doing it: first, by a direct tax on the people; second, by a duty. Owing to the devastation, a direct tax would be a hardship. So Congress enacted that, on all imports from foreign countries into Porto Rico, the same duties as are imposed by the United States should be paid; but that, upon all articles from Porto Rico into the United States, and on all articles from the United States into Porto Rico, a duty of only 15 per cent of the same duties should be paid. It further enacted that all the duties collected in United States ports on Porto Rican products, as well as all duties collected in Porto Rican ports, should be paid into that island's treasury. And the law excepted a list of articles imported into the island to restore those ravaged by the tornado—building material, machinery, cheap clothing for the natives, food products, etc.—and they pay no duty.

This law is to operate for only a little over a year. Under it there will be ample money to pay governmental expenses, to establish American free schools, to build roads—there is only good road in the island. The power of Congress to impose this duty is clear. Was not it good common sense to do it?

Live Stock Prices.

W. H. H., Snoma, S. D., in an interesting letter concerning that new state, says:

"All we want is a Republican administration and we are safe. Still there are a great many men right here, making their living off of their live stock who talk and vote the Democratic ticket. It looks so strange to me that men can not see what is best for them, when it is made so plain during Cleveland's administration. Then it took an extra good steer, three years old, to bring $40, and good cows sold all over the country from $18 to $20 per head. Now we can get from $50 to $60 for the same kind of steers, and $40 to $50 for the cows. our years ago sheep could be bought from 75 cents to $1 per head, while now they sell from $3 to $4 or $5 per head. So much for the protective tariff! And where do we get protection? Not from Wm. J. Bryan and the Democratic party, I assure you. I noticed an article in The Blade stating that a man somewhere in the east offered to bet 240 acres of land against $5,000 on Wm. J. Bryan's election. Now, I have as fine a ranch as is in this country—480 acres of deeded land, good buildings, and all the land is fenced. The ranch is well worth $6,000 and I will bet it against $6,000 on the election of McKinley."

Nor can we understand why men who are prospering under Republican policy, will vote those in power whose economic policies would injure not only themselves, but the country as well. Here are figures prepared by the division of statistics in the department of agriculture, which show the advantage of Republican rule to live stock raisers. The first column gives the total value of animals on January 1, 1896; the second, their value on January 1 last. Hogs are not listed because the statistics had not been received from all the states when the table was made up:

TOTALS OR THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1896.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Horses	$ 590,140,186	$ 603,369,442
Mules	103,204,457	111,717,092
Milch cows	363,955,545	514,812,178
Other cattle	508,028,416	689,486,260
Sheep	65,167,735	122,665,913
Grand total	$1,541,396,339	$2,042,840,885

Increase under the Republican administration of President McKinley, $501,444,474.

Free Coinage of Silver.

"What should we understand by the term free and unlimited coinage of silver? Should we understand that the government should actually coin all bullion presented, and return all moneys so coined to the party presenting the bullion, and charge them nothing for coining? Again, if this would become a law, would this government coin bullion presented by parties from other countries, as well as our own? Once more, why is it that gold bullion does not raise and lower in value the same as silver?"—Subscriber, Lima, O.

The word "free," in the term "free coinage," means the freedom to take 371.25 grains of silver, worth 46 or 47 cents, gold value, to the mint, and have it coined into a standard silver dollar. In other words, to take silver to the mint and have it coined into dollars, which by law shall be a full legal tender for all debts in any amount.

Whether the government would charge the bullion-owner the cost of coining or not would depend on the law that would be enacted. If this charge were made, it would still be "free" coinage, for the word "free" in that phrase does not mean free of cost, but freedom to have silver coined on private account.

A law establishing free coinage might or might not provide that only American bullion should be coined. But it would be easy to import foreign bullion. No one could distinguish it from the American product.

Gold is the standard of value of all the great nations of the world, and this gives its value stability.

Miscellaneous.

E. M. H.: Richard Croker was born in Ireland.

L. E. U., Arkansas City, Kan.: We have not the record.

Reader: Wm. J. Bryan was in Congress three terms—March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1895.

E. O. W., Holly Grove, W. Va.: In the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of July 26 you will find dog days fully explained.

F. M. B., Freeling, Va.: The man about whom you inquire died several years ago. We know nothing of the particulars of his life.

E. H. P., Bainbridge, O.: The name of Heudan chickens is French, and is pronounced Heo-dahn, accented on the second syllable. The a in "dan" is sounded as in father.

B. M., Beattyville, Ky.: We think the Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, publishes the complete poetical works of Thomas Buchanan Read, where you will find the poem.

M. R. M., Fallsburg, O.: As one of the religious tenets of the Quakers is not to engage in war, it is not probable that many strict Quakers were soldiers in the Revolution, although many of them aided the Colonial cause in other ways.

An Agreeable Color.

"Do you like pink teas?" asked the Brooklyn girl.

"I never tasted them," replied her visitor from Cook county, "but I just dote on pink lemonades."—Brooklyn Life.

"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."

Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
"Never Disappoints"

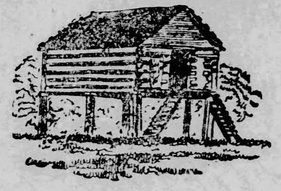
MECKLENBURG DECLARATION

A Monument Erected to Signers of Document at Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., has just been celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. This famous document was the first formal expression against England formulated by the colonies.

The old log courthouse in which the band of resolute men met to assert their rights and the rights of their fellow citizens then stood in Independence square, and the site is marked by a heavy iron plate recording the fact.

It was these Mecklenburg resolutions, framed May 20, 1775, that Jefferson de-



COURT HOUSE IN WHICH THE DECLARATION WAS SIGNED.

nied ever having heard of. John Adams also pleaded ignorance of them. In spite of this lack of knowledge of these important writings on the part of eminent statesmen close to the stirring days of the Revolution, the document did exist, and it is due to the legislature of North Carolina that it was ferreted out. The committee appointed by it for the purpose eventually got trace of an abridged copy of the original resolutions. Peter Force, compiling his American archives, was another instrument in making their existence known, and in 1847 Dr. Joseph Johnson found the set intact in the South Carolina Gazette of June, 1775, and George Bancroft afterward found them copied in the state papers office at London.

The remarkable point in connection with these resolutions is that North Carolina, remote from the Boston tea party and one month away from news of the battle of Lexington took it upon itself to openly assert its scorn of British rule.

The night preceding the signing was an anxious one for the general committee gathered in the little log house perched upon stilts. The crowd outside waited patiently for results. The crowd, never deserted the square. All night it stood within call of the narrow door. Knowing neither fatigue nor hunger it hailed with a mighty shout the announcement that the final word had been agreed to.

The news came at 2 o'clock in the morning. The resolutions were immediately read to the excited throng outside. They were as follows:

"Resolved, That whoever directly or indirectly abets or in any way, form or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America and to the rights of men.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the General Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

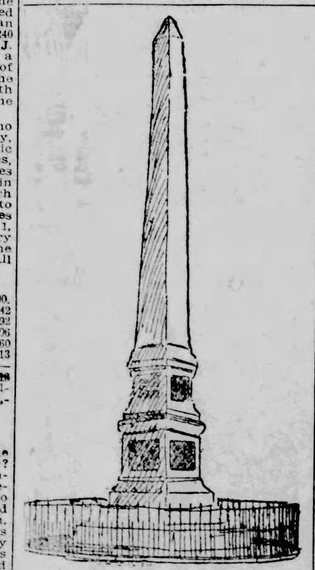
"Resolved, That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct all and each of our former laws and the crown of Great Britain can not be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges or immunities among us.

"Resolved, That all officers, both civil and military, in this country be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of the delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process of law and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the country, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body."

In quaint letterings after these come the names of the signers, Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk, David Reese, John Pfifer, Adams Alexander, William Graham, Robert Harris, James Harris, Ezra Alexander, Richard Barry, John Davidson, John K. Alexander, Henry Downs, Neill Morrison, Charles Alexander, Waightside Avery and Benjamin Patton.

It is to these signers that Charlotte this year raises an imposing monument. The monument has been put on historic ground, being on the spot once occupied by Queen's College, the first in the United States. In this ground also the bodies of many of Cornwallis' soldiers found a resting place after their encounters with the patriots.



MONUMENT TO SIGNERS OF MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Headache may be called a woman's ailment. Some men suffer from it. But almost all women have to endure its pain with each recurring month. This fact points at once to the intimate relation between the health of the delicate womanly organs, and the general health of the whole body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes headache by banishing its cause. It cures the diseases which irritate the delicate womanly organs, fret the nerves and waste the strength. It increases the vitality and builds up the nervous system. "Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I want to praise your medicine," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Burney, of Cresent City, Putnam Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years, and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone, and all my old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

MME. MEISSONIER AND THE PHYSICIAN

The wives of great men are not noted, as a rule, for their good sense, although there are many notable exceptions. It is related that one day Mme. Meissonier, the wife of the noted French artist, sent for the family physician and he hurried to the house, thinking some illness had overtaken the artist. It was not the

MME. MEISSONIER CALLS A PHYSICIAN TO ATTEND HER LAP DOG.

master of the house, however; it was only the lap dog. The doctor pocketed his pride and most zealously attended the patient, which soon recovered. At the end of the year he sent in his bill, but among the items there was none for attendance on a dog. Mme. Meissonier noticed the omission and called the physician's attention to it. "You must charge for that also," said she. "I insist upon it." "By no means," was the reply. "I am not a veterinary surgeon. I was very glad to do the dog a service, but really I can't be paid for it." "But I insist upon it!" said the lady. "Well, then," returned the doctor, "as the hinges of my gate are somewhat rusty M. Meissonier may bring his brush and paint them for me. I am sure as every grain of paint from Meissonier's brush was worth more than its weight in gold the hint was probably not taken.

ORIGIN OF NEGRO CAKE WALK

The cake walk proper had its origin among the French negroes of Louisiana more than a century ago, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. There is little doubt that it is an offshoot of some of the old French country dances. It resembles several of them in form. From New Orleans it spread over the entire south and thence north. It was found of convenience to the plantation negroes. They were not wedded by license, and it was seldom that the services of a preacher were called in. At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman, and thus publicly claim her for a wife. In effect, the cake walk was not different from the old Scotch marriage, which required only public acknowledgement from the contracting parties. So festival became in some sense a wooing, an acceptance or a rejection and a ceremony. This explains its popularity with the blacks outside of its beauties, with the accompaniment of music, which is competent at all times to command negro support.

Cake walking has improved, as do most things that are constantly practiced. It has lost old significance in the south. Negroes now get married, when they marry at all, in the white folks' fashion. It has become, however, a pantomime dance. Properly performed, it is a beautiful one. The cake is not much of a prize, though the negro has a sweet tooth.

Money to Burn.

"It is said that a Connecticut farmer is going to build a chimney out of the gold bricks he has bought."

"I suppose that when they ask him where his money went he will answer 'Up the flue.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bothered With Ox Flies.

J. N., Pennsylvania: The horse-fly or ox-fly as it is frequently called, has been very annoying to animals this year, in many parts of the country. Many remedies have been tried, although few of them have proven effective. Mr. P. J. Parrott, entomologist of the Kansas experiment station, has experimented with so-called remedies, and finally compounded the following, which has proven satisfactory: Pulverized rosin, 2 parts by measure; soap shavings, 1 part; water, ½ part; fish oil, 1 part; oil of tar, 1 part; kerosene, 1 part; water 3 parts. Place the rosin, soap shavings, ½ part water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till the rosin is dissolved. Then add the three parts of water, following with the oil of tar, mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well, and allow it to boil for 15 minutes. When cool, the mixture is ready for use, and should be stirred frequently while being applied.

Mr. Parrot says: "The mixture costs about thirty cents a gallon. From one-eighth to one-half pint is sufficient for one application. To apply the mixture, a brush is essential. We find nothing more satisfactory than a large painter's brush. At first it is well to make an application of two or three days in succession. Afterwards an application every other day will suffice. Cows, in standing in water and mud, running through weeds and brush and rubbing against trees, often remove some of the mixture. In this case it is well to retouch the unprotected parts. It is often more economical not to attempt to protect the entire animal, but only those parts not reached by the head or tail. This mixture is very sticky and for this reason is not recommended for horses. It is perfectly safe, and in no case has it appeared detrimental to the health of the animal.

"There are those perhaps who may not want to take the trouble to make the above mixture. In this case we recommend fish-oil, which can be purchased at any drug store. It also has to be applied with a brush, and at the rate of one-eighth to one-half pint for each application. The cost of fish oil would be greatly reduced if farmers would combine their orders and purchase at wholesale rates.

"We often receive inquiries for some mixture to protect horses. It must needs be of such a nature as will not mar the appearance of the horse, or prevent his being curried. It seems difficult to obtain a mixture that possesses lasting with safe qualities. The following remedy is the best that we have tried. It is safe and does not gum the hair, and is effective for three or four hours, and even longer. It is made as follows: Fish oil, 2 qts.; carbolic acid (crude), 1 pt.; pennyroyal, 1 oz.; oil of tar, 8 ozs.; kerosene, 2 qts.—enough to make one gallon of the mixture. This will cost about 50 cents a gallon, and must be applied with an atomizer, not with a brush. An atomizer costs about a dollar and fifty cents and can be obtained at any hardware or drug store. It is very economical in the use of the mixture and enables one to make a very quick application.

"Whether or not it is profitable for one to go to this expense in protecting his stock is a question which the individual must decide for himself. In experimenting with a small dairy herd, it was very apparent that the saving of milk and butter fat from the use of horn-fly mixtures more than paid for the cost of such protection, without taking into consideration the increased comfort of the animals. Those intending to use horn-fly remedies should experiment upon a small scale first, to decide what mixtures are effective and profitable. Do not continue to use a mixture because it is widely advertised, but rather because you yourself have found it to be efficacious and profitable."

Chickens Have Black Comb.

B. D. A., New York: A pale, light comb indicates that the chicken is not well; a healthy bird has a red comb. When the bird is sick the pale comb appears, and changes to black when the bird is extremely ill. As the bowels of your bird are loose, if you are feeding grain, cut the ration down one-half. The fowls must be kept from damp ground, or from getting wet. Give each fowl a full teaspoonful of castor oil. After this give this until the diarrhoea stops: Put sheep's tallow in a pan and beat it gently, then stir in wheat flour and an onion chipped. It should be kept in the pan until the flour is a deep brown. The proportions are: Sheep's tallow, a tablespoonful; flour, two tablespoonfuls, and one fair-sized onion. Boil some bran and mix the above in a part of it. This will do for six fowls. A tablespoonful of charcoal should be stirred in the mess. The above quantity should be given twice a day until the diarrhoea stops. See that the fowls have plenty of sharp grit, and range on grass. Browned flour stirred in water has been used with good effect in diarrhoea. Every part of the coop and yard must be cleaned up and sprinkled with lime. At this season of the year, a little chipper onion should be given the fowls once a day.

Dehorning Calves.

S. M. B., Louisiana: The best time to dehorn calves is when they are two or three days old. The little animal is caught and gently laid on its side, in which position it is easily held by one assistant, while the operator cuts the hair off the trifling prominence on the frontal bone, which marks the spot in the uppermost side of the head where the horn would be developed if not interfered with. He then takes a stick of potash, dips it in cold water, and carefully rubs it over the part just clipped for the space of about ten seconds. The calf is now turned over, the corresponding portion of the frontal bone on that side clipped and thoroughly rubbed with the moistened potash the same way as the first. By this time the first side treated is dry and ready for a second application of the caustic, which should conform exactly to the first. Follow the same procedure on the remaining side, where the matrix of the embryo horn has been located, and if the caustic has been properly applied no horns will ever make their appearance. For a calf as old as yours, seven months, the best way is to take a small saw with very fine teeth, and with it saw the embryo horns off. When several animals are to be dehorned a stanchion should be made and the animal placed in it. Dehorning irons are extensively used. The horn bone is sawed off close to the head. When flies are bothersome, a little pine tar will be beneficial.

Cow Has Pain—No Appetite.

F. C. L., Minnesota: As your cow's temperature is high, breathes hard and coughs give her this: Spirits aether nit. ½ oz.; spirits ammonia arom, 2 ozs.; camphor, powderd, 2 drachms. Give the amount twice, four hours apart. For several days her food should be light and nutritious. A warm bran mash morning and evening may be given for two or three days, or until her bowels move fairly free. After a week's time give her this: Sulphate of iron, 3 drachms; gentian, 2 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm. Powder and mix. Give as one dose and repeat morning and evening for about eight days. She must be brought back gradually to heavy feed.

Treatment of Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

F. S., Ohio: In cultivating the strawberry, an open situation and rich loamy soil are the best, for most varieties. The soil must be finely pulverized, and until the fruit is out a copious supply of water is necessary. For fine culture, Peter Henderson says in Gardening for Profit, strawberries are usually planted from the ordinary layers, either in August or September, in the fall, or in March, April or May, in the spring. "They are," he says, "usually planted in rows two or three feet apart, and 9 to 12 inches between the plants. In planting, every plant should be well firmed, or great loss is almost certain to ensue. As the strawberry is a plant always difficult to transplant. They are usually worked by a horse cultivator, and generally two or three crops are taken before the beds are plowed under; but the first crop given (which is the second year after planting), is always the best; that is, the strawberry beds set out in March, April or May, will give the best crop in June of the next year." A good many people prefer planting in September, and runners of the present year's growth should be used. A good method is to take the young layers and transplant them into mellow soil, a few inches apart, where they can be shaded and watered for a few days. In a week or ten days they may be taken up, after a thorough watering, with the soil adhering, and set where they are to bear. For garden culture, the hill system is popular. In this system the runners are kept carefully cut, and not permitted to set new plants. At the appearance of winter, just before the ground freezes, the plants should be covered with straw or other suitable mulch, care being taken not to put it on so heavy as to smother the plants. In the spring, as soon as the ground will do to work, the earth between the rows should be thoroughly ground and pulverized. A portion of the mulch may be left on the plants to shade the roots. As a rule, two good crops are as many as can be obtained. It is well to have a new plantation ready when the old one is plowed up. Potted plants are very popular in some sections. The pot is sunk in the soil near the runner that is to be potted, and the young runner placed in it and held in place with a small stone.

In two weeks it may be cut from the parent plant and removed to a frame where it is to be watered and possibly shaded for a few days. Pot layers may be set either in beds of four rows each 12 inches apart, and 12 inches between the plants, leaving two feet between the beds for a pathway, or be set out in rows two feet apart, the plants in the rows 12 inches apart. Henderson says that "in about a month after planting they will begin to throw out runners, all of which must be pinched or cut off as they appear, so that at the end of the growing season (first of November) each plant will have formed a complete bush one foot or more in diameter, having the necessary matured 'crowns' for next June's fruit." By the middle of December the entire beds should be covered with straw or leaves. In April push the mulch a little aside to assist the plants in getting through the covering. In May the fully developed plants show on the clean surface of the mulch. Raspberries and blackberries are mostly propagated by suckers or shoots, growing from the roots. A rich, moist soil is best. If too dry or sandy, apply swamp muck. A full crop of the raspberry cannot be expected every season from a gravelly or sandy soil.

If the soil is deeply trenched when first planted, a plantation of either of these berries will continue to bear for five or six years, when they should be removed if the crop begins to diminish. Pruning should be done early in the spring, or in the fall after fruiting. This consists in cutting out all the old wood, leaving only last season's growth, and cutting that back to three or four feet, and fasten to stakes or trellis. When the vines grow vigorously, summer pruning becomes necessary. The terminal shoots should

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"Forty horses paced slowly forward, keeping step. Forty trumpeters, each man with his right hand aloft, holding his instrument, his left hand at his side, bearing the cap which he had removed, rode on across the field of Louisburg. The music was no longer the hymn of triumph.

"Softly and sadly, sweetly and soothingly, the trumpets sang a melody of other days, an air long loved in the old-time South. And Annie Laurie, weeping, heard and listened, and wept the more, and blessed God for her tears."

The preceding paragraphs close The Day of the War, the first part of the story of The Girl at the Halfway House, written by Mr. E. Hough, who, in his opening chapters, has given a most dramatic picture of a battle in the civil war,

E. HOUGH.

which serves to introduce the principal characters of the tale. Then comes The Day of the Buffalo, when the scene is shifted to the frontier, at that time on the Western plains, where the hero, and his friend, a picturesque old army veteran, establish themselves as pioneers. In this part the author describes the cowboy in his native element; the coming of the white-topped "prairie schooners;" the wild life of the buffalo hunters; the mushroom growth of Ellisville, and the strange ways of the impulsive, untutored, reckless settlers of a new country.

It is a fine, strongly written story, and a vivid panorama of the great westward movement after the Civil War, possessing, in addition to its imaginative and humorous qualities, an historical interest which should place it in the front rank of American fiction.

The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mrs. Adelia E. Orpen's story of free-soil and border-ruffian days, entitled The Jay-Hawkers, has its scenes laid partly in Missouri and partly in Kansas, in the days just before the Civil War when the friends of freedom were struggling for supremacy against the advocates of slavery. The Jay-Hawkers were bands of free-soil men who raided Missouri plantations for the purpose of carrying slaves into Kansas and freedom, and the incident around which the plot of the story revolves is the killing of a slaveholder by a young, Northern abolitionist. The latter, in his first experience as a raider, finds himself unable to cope with a desperate situation, and, remembering his instructions, "shoots first."

The local color and historical interest of the tale are its principal attractions, covering, to a great degree, the faulty composition and lack of literary art.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A little paper covered book entitled From Pot-Closet to Palais Royal, by Mary V. Littell, contains the story of how a tired housekeeper went to Europe and what she saw and did after she got there.

Published by the J. S. Ogilvie Co., New York.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, comes a new edition in paper of R. B. Townshend's novel, Lone Pine, The Story of a Lost Mine. The opening scenes are laid among the Pueblo Indians of Santiago, New Mexico, where the hero, John Stephens, has established himself in hopes of gaining from the Indians the secret of a lost silver mine.

The story is entertaining and the descriptions of the country of New Mexico, and the manner of living, superstitions and customs of the Pueblo Indians are specially interesting.

"The spirit of observation and of investigation is the spirit in which we can best approach the immense task of solving the trust problem. In that spirit we have endeavored to write this study of the great question of the day—the great question of the age."

These are the words with which William Miller Collier closes the preface to his book entitled The Trusts—What Can We Do With Them?—What Can They Do for Us? He says that they are filled with great dangers to our industrial, social and political system, and yet the great advantages of mammoth business organizations should not be overlooked. He deprecates the anti-trust legislation which has been enacted up to the present time; as obscuring the real danger, and effecting nothing, but declares that the most efficient remedy to be first employed is publicity.

The volume is published by the Baker & Taylor company ,New York.

A volume of exceeding interest and value is one coming from the press of the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati. It is entitled Prehistoric Implements, and gives a description of the ornaments, utensils and implements of the Pre-Columbian Man in America, a being around whom gathers the wondering fancy of the students who long to know what his customs were, and what life meant to him when he and his people dwelt upon this great continent.

In these pages prepared by Warren R. Morehead, with the assistance of several noted archeologists, are shown the results of explorations in the different parts of the country. The work is confined to the stone, clay, bone and shell objects of ancient times, and does not treat of the monuments and temples that show the culture of the people. It is not, the author says, in any sense written for professionals, but primarily for the beginner in archeology, and secondarily, to call attention to new types and to stimulate the study of specimens in museums and private collections.

A new volume from Harper & Bros., New York, entitled The Crisis in China, is a book written by experts, which includes a number of papers dealing with different phases of the general subject, the present situation in China; its causes and its results.

There are a number of maps and illustration, and the following are among some of the subjects included: Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling in China; The Powers and the Partition of China; China and the Powers; The Great Siberian Railway, together with several chapters devoted to the discussion of the relations of the United States with the Middle Kingdom.

Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese minister to this country; Archibald R. Colquhoun, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., C. B., and Rev. Gilbert Reid, D. D., president of the International Institute of China, Pekin, are a few of the contributors.

A little paper-covered book entitled War and Mammon, contains several very strong poems written by George Horton. These poems have appeared in different publications from time to time and attracted considerable attention. They present the absurdity of the position of those ministers and others who claim to be apostles of the Prince of Peace and yet pray to a God of Battles to smite their enemies.

The pamphlet is published by The Philosopher Press, Wasau, Wis.

A Wessels & Co., of New York are issuing in very pretty style A Kipling Note Book in a series of pamphlets, which are made up of anecdotes, bibliographical and biographical facts and illustrations concerning Mr. Kipling. The first volume consists of twelve numbers, which are now all out and contain much of interest to the lovers of that writer. The bibliography has special reference to the earlier and rarer Indian and English editions.

A pamphlet entitled Patriot or Pessimist? In Uncle Sam's Study of Expansion, and written by James S. Barcus, comes from the Bowen-Merrill company, of Indianapolis. It is dedicated to President McKinley, and gives, in the form of a conversation between Patriot and Pessimist—the former representing the expansionist; the later, the anti-expansionist—the arguments in favor of the policy of the Republican administration with regard to Cuba and the Philippines.

Books Received.

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

The Crisis in China. A Book by Experts. $1.00;

Whilomville Stories. By Stephen Crane. $1.50; and

From India to the Planet Mars.. By Professor Th. Flournoy. $1.50.

From G. W. Dillingham Company, New York:

Father Anthony. By Robert Buchanan;

Whom the Winds Carry. By Cora Sewell. 50 cents; and

Clare Dnval. By Clement Wilkes. $1.50.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

A Book for All Readers. By Ainsworth Rand Spofford. $2.00;

Political Parties in the United States. $2.50; and

Lone Pine. By R. B. Townshend. 50c.

KIDNEY TROUBLES OF WOMEN

Miss Frederick's Letters Show How She Relied on Mrs. Pinkham and Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes am troubled with a white discharge. Also have kidney and bladder trouble.

I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1899.

Backache Cured

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. It is the only medicine I have found that helped me. I doctored with one of the best physicians in the city of New York, but received no benefit. I had been ailing for about sixteen years, was so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk; had continued pain in my back and was troubled with leucorrhœa. Menses were irregular and painful. Words cannot express the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. MARY BABSHINGER, Windsor, Pa.

THIS ITALIAN WAS ENTERPRISING

Giovanni Mulotti arrived in Chicago from Italy about two months ago, says the Chronicle, and took up his residence with a friend on the north side. He came supplied with a little capital and announced that he intended going into business, hoping to make a fortune before returning to the old country.

"You are too hasty," replied his friend, "in the first place, you know nothing about the English language, and how do you expect to make money in a strange land without knowing how to speak the language?"

"Leave that to me," declared the energetic Mulotti; "that is an easy matter."

The result was that several mornings ago Mulotti, with the aid of his friend, purchased a horse and wagon and loaded the vehicle with fruits and vegetables.

THE PEDDLER AND HIS PECULIAR CALL.

Several hours later he followed in the wake of a leather-lunged peddler who was shouting his wares at the top of his voice.

"Cabbages, onions, potatoes, bananas, apples and oranges!" shouted the peddler in ear-piercing tones.

Immediately behind him followed the enterprising Mulotti, whose refrain consisted of the simple words:

"Just the same! Just the same!"

This was the extent of his English vocabulary, but he made several sales.

Not Gone for Good.

Scadds—What's become of your pretty typewriter

Trayder—She and the bookkeeper both left me very suddenly.

Scadds—For good?

Trayder—No. For "better, for worse," I believe.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OLD RECORDS FROM BABYLONIA

Expedition One of the Most Successful of Its Kind in 20 Years.

The eyes of Philadelphia Egyptologists ache and their fingers itch to see and fondle lovingly the records of a civilization antedating our own by 4000 years, which Professor Hermann V. Hilprecht, representing the University of Pennsylvania, has dug up on the site of the ancient city of Nippur.

Nippur is the "Calneh in the land of Shinar," mentioned in the Scriptures,

THE TEMPLE IN NIPPUR.
Showing the Northwestern Facade of the Ancient Babylonian Edifice.

lets taken from these mounds to about fifteen thousand. But it was only within the last six weeks that my old theory could be established beyond any reasonable doubt. During this brief period a series of rooms was exposed which furnished not less than over sixteen thousand cuneiform documents, forming part of the empire library during the latter half of the third millennium B. C. In long rows the tablets were lying on ledges of unbaked clay, serving as shelves for these imperishable Old Babylonian records.

"The total number of tablets rescued from different parts of the ruins during the present campaign amounts even now to more than twenty-one thousand, and is rapidly increased by new finds every day. The contents of this extraordinary library are as varied as possible. Lists of Sumerian words and cuneiform signs, arranged according to different principles, and of fundamental value for our knowledge of the early non-Semetic language of the country, figure prominently in the new find. As regards portable antiquities of every description, and their and in the course of the excavations which Professor Hilprecht has been conducting there, he discovered the ruins of the library of the Great Temple of Nippur, from which 21,000 cuneiform tablets have already been taken, bearing upon historical and literary matters of a period antedating 2280 B. C.

Prof. Hilprecht writes: "As early as eleven years ago, the present writer pointed out that the extensive group of hills to the southwest of the Tempel of Bel must be regarded as the probable site of the temple library of ancient Nippur. About twenty-five hundred tablets were rescued from the trenches in this hill during our first campaign. Later excavations increased the number of tablets archaeological value, the American expedition stands readily first among the three expeditions at present engaged in the exploration of Ancient Babylonia and the restoration of its past history."

Egyptologists attach the greatest importance to the cuneiform tablets which have been discovered. Until these have been deciphered, a mighty task in itself, the extent of their value cannot be ascertained. It is not believed that they set the history of the world back to any earlier date than that which was fixed by the expedition immeditely preceding this one, but they do conform and greatly elaborate the deductions based upon the former discoveries, and therein lies their greatest importance.

POLICEMEN WHO NEVER REPORT AT STATION

There are two policemen in Chicago who have not seen either the inside or the outside of the police station for a year. They belong to the Irving Park precinct and are brothers. In the Irving Park district are twenty-five square miles of territory, and much of it is rolling prairie; but the police officers travel their beats around the prairie just the same. The little town of Norwood Park is in the north end of the district far from the police station. John and Charles Hanson are the policemen detailed to look after the town, and they do it faithfully, one covering the district by day and the other by night. They never report at the station in person, and it is said they have not been in the building for more than a year. Still Norwood Park is well taken care of, and the citizens are well pleased with the brother policemen.

THE SUBURBAN POLICEMAN.

POLLY EARNED HER CRACKER

A Philadelphia writer relates the story of a parrot that protected her owner's home from burglars, who had entered through one of the front parlor windows. They crept through the hall room past the bird and began jimmeying open the sideboard, in the dining room, where the silver was kept. One of the other men gathered up costly Turkish rugs on the floors and another had taken down the curtains when Polly spoke up.

"Is that you, Frank?" she queried.

The burglars stopped as if they had been shot. Polly repeated the question in a louder and more imperative key. The noise of the parrot awakened her master, Mr. Fisher. He grasped a revolver which he had bought only a few days before, and kept under his pillow, and made for the head of the stairs. He pressed an electric button on the wall and lit the lights in the hall room, when he saw three men struggling to open the front door. He promptly opened fire, but they succeeded in getting away. Dr. Fisher then went down stairs, where he found the parrot in her cage under the piano. The cage was upset but the bird uninjured. The owner placed her right side up upon the piano, when she lifted her frightened head from under her wing and asked:

"Is that you, Frank?"—Our Fellow Creatures.

—When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

HOUGHT A SHARK HAD GRABBED HIM

Willie Johnson, a colored boy, was one of the throng who took advantage of the order of the west park commissioners to swim in the pond at Union Park, but he allows that once was enough for him, says the Chicago Chronicle.

On the day that the park was thrown open to children Willie was one of the first to disrobe and soon was plunging

WILLIE JOHNSON AND THE MUD TURTLE.

wildly about in the water and greatly enjoying the sport. He paddled out some distance and for a time was envied greatly by the younger boys who could not swim and were contented to stand knee-deep and watch his strange manœuvers. Suddenly, however, Willie gave a shriek and started for the shore. "Save me! Save me!" he cried. "A shark has got me. Help! Help!" Willie's cries had attracted a crowd and as he scrambled to the bank all gathered around, anxious to learn the cause of his great discomfiture. This was soon learned, for when Willie finally reached the shore a large mud turtle was seen to loosen its hold on one of his toes and slip back into the water. The injured toe bled some, but the wound was not dangerous. The incident, however, has spoiled Willie's future plans for he says he will never go in that pond again.

PLEASANT THINGS OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE

Among the many pleasant features of the life of an ambassador in Washington is his immunity from all law and all taxation while residing at the capital in his official capacity. The secretary of the treasury, in a decision just issued, has further extended the privileges of these gentlemen by excusing them from paying the customary 2-cent stamp on checks drawn by them.

This generosity on the part of the government towards the representatives of foreign powers in Washington was quite generally abused several years ago. The representatives of some of the petty South American republics were particularly obnoxious because of their flagrant violation of ordinary decorations. It frequently happened that these young gentlemen, after big dinners, came in contact with the police, who, not knowing them, treated them as plain drunks. At the station house they would present their cards, whereupon they were dismissed with apologies. The next day they would complain to the secretary of state of the gross discourtesy shown them, and the secretary was also compelled to apologize on behalf of his government to the minister of the legation to which the young roisterers were attached. This grew to be such a nuisance that the police determined to remedy the matter by drastic measures. one or two of the more notorious offenders falling into the hands of the police, received a thorough and well-deserved clubbing before the obtuse policeman could be made to understand upon whose sacred body the club was falling. Then ensued the usual round of apologies from the policeman, the chief of police and the secretary of state, but the young attaches soon learned a lesson and behaved themselves.

ALL PEOPLE ARE CURIOUS

Two Chicago Board of Trade Men Draw a Crowd on a Bet.

Two well known Board of Trade men settled a peculiar bet in a peculiar manner, says the Chicago Chronicle. The bet was the result of an argument as to whether the unsophisticated visitor from the country or his sophisticated city brother was endowed with the greater idle curiosity.

"Look at that fellow, now," said the operator who argued that the countryman visiting in a city was probably the most idly curious being on earth. The person pointed out was evidently from some back district, and his visit to Chicago was likely his first time in a big town. His head was thrown back and he was viewing the clock in the Board of Trade tower with open-mouthed wonder.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN LAY A BET.

The massive building that houses the Illinois Trust and Savings company was likewise an awesome object to the man from Red Hook, and his astonishment at the wonders he had seen was depicted in his face.

"He certainly does bear out your argument," said the other broker, "but I'll bet you a dinner that I can block the alley between the Board of Trade and Rialto buildings with busy business men, and I will use nothing but a simple, ordinary piece of white string."

The bet was registered, and the man who had issued the challenge found a piece of string probably 12 feet in length. Armed with this he went back into the alley between the two buildings and dropped one end of the string down a small iron pipe that was set in the cement pavement and which served to carry off the water.

Now, the Board of Trade and the Rialto buildings are used as a thoroughfare between Jackson street and Van Buren by hundreds who pass through the buildings to avoid the rain in stormy weather or to get away from the glare of the street when the sun is hot. Business

THE CROWD BEARS OUT THE CHARGE OF CURIOSITY.

men hurrying to their offices or to lunch, brokers rushing with an order from their customers, messenger boys, clerks and ordinary pedestrians by hundreds and hundreds cross the little alley between the two buildings every hour of every business day.

Two friends of the broker with the string were the first to stop. They inquired what he was doing, but getting no reply they leaned over and peered into the little pipe. Within a minute a surging crowd of men and boys surrounded the man with the string, and those who could not see what was going on pushed and shoved in an effort to get nearer to the center of attraction.

The man with the string raised it every few moments. He would hold it up at arm's length and then carefully tie a knot and slip the end of the cord back into the pipe. He was deaf to all inquiries, and his friends began to think that the popular broker had slipped his mental trolley. Finally the crowd grew so dense that all traffic was blocked, and a policeman who tried to break up the gathering found that he could make no impression on the mob that packed the little alley. The gathering melted away, however, as soon as the broker with the string had examined the cord for the last time, carefully wound it around his finger and deposited it in his vest pocket. Still silent, he turned away and forced a passage through the people who had watched him breathlessly and open-mouthed for ten minutes and disappeared into a near-by cigar store.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Wife—Tell me honestly, John, if I should die, would you marry again?

John (desiring to please)—Marry again! Of course I wouldn't. Such an idea would never enter my mind.

Wife (angrily)—Oh, you wouldn't? You don't find marriage pleasant, I suppose? No doubt you are sorry you married me.

John (still desiring to please)—You don't understand, my dear. I was joking, of course. I meant that I would marry again.

Wife (more angrily)—You would, eh? You are in a great hurry to get married again. Perhaps you wish that I was out of the way. I know you would be glad if I died—ugh!—London Tit-Bits.

Ordering by the Card.

Diner (to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter—Roast beef rice a la sauce de chicken stewed lamb hash baked and fried potatoes college pudding milk tea and coffee.

Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.—Tit-Bits.

Honey a By-Product.

A by-product of the alfalfa fields in the West is honey. Nearly all the farmers' wives keep hives of bees, which feed upon its purple blossoms.

Cables and Their Rates.

There are now thirteen cable lines across the Atlantic in successful operation, yet the charge for sending messages remains what it has been for twenty years or more—5 cents a word for commercial messages and 10 cents a word for press dispatches.

The Sunday School.

The Good Samaritan, Luke x:25-37. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—There was but a brief interval between the events of last lesson and those of to-day's study. Luke is the chief historian. Matthew records in greater brevity what is found in the third gospel. Jesus was all the time slowly advancing on his journey from Capernaum to Jerusalem. The seventy, sent out to prepare the people for his coming, discharged their duty with fidelity and returned to the Master with great joy to recount what had transpired, dwelling with most satisfaction upon their authority over evil spirits. Immediately after our Lord offered his thanks to the Father that the mysteries of the kingdom had been concealed from the wise men and granted to babes, evidently referring to these disciples. It was also about that time that he upbraided the northern cities in which so many wonderful deeds had been wrought, and predicted their utter overthrow and destruction. Then followed his words of congratulation and blessing addressed to those about him. After which the narrative is abruptly broken to admit the passage of our present lesson.

COLLOQUY.—At the close of one of Christ's addresses a lawyer engaged him in public conversation, assuming the attitude of a learner. All others remained silent. Two questions were raised, "How inherit eternal life?" and "Who is my neighbor?" the second growing out of the consideration of the first. The lawyer manifested no malice. Being well versed in the Mosaic code, and deeming that to be the only authoritative standard of religious doctrine, he desired to test Jesus (for that is the meaning of the word rendered tempt) and to determine the knowledge and skill of this famous teacher from Galilee. He introduced the most perplexing question of the time. Plato, born B. C. —, and other Greeks by the light of reason became convinced that the soul survives the body, and scholars afterward held the same view. Old Testament writers assumed a future state (2 Sam. xii:23; 2 Kings xx:21; Job xix:26), but gave nothing very definite concerning it. Neither philosophy nor Scripture satisfied the longings of the heart or the questions of the mind. Consequently there was much anxiety (Mark x:17) and some scepticism (Matt. xxii:23), which the rabbis endeavored to remove by ransacking the sacred writings (John v:39). The lawyer naturally sought Christ's opinion, perhaps because he had alluded to the subject (Matt. xviii:8-9). The interest of the colloquy was increased by its form. When the lawyer questioned or made a statement, Jesus did the same. There were two questions and two assertions on each side, but Jesus preceded his second question with the story of the Good Samaritan. This was a very adroit method. It compelled the lawyer to answer himself, to study his subject under the guidance of Jesus according to a standard with which he was familiar. We must not expect to find the whole truth in the lesson, but so much as the lawyer could receive.

LEGAL.—The lawyer's question, "What must I do?" put the next life on a legal basis. Jesus might have shifted it, as Paul did (Acts xvi:31) to the gospel basis, but he chose to leave it there, and discuss it along that line. By request the lawyer stated what he understood to be the legal requirement, supreme love to God and self-measured love to one's neighbor, quoting from Moses (Deut. vi:5; Lev. xix:18) a summary of the decalogue which, it is said, pious Jews were accustomed to repeat every day. By so doing he was true to his calling (Isa. viii:20), showing his acquaintance with the spirit of the Scriptures. And Jesus approved his words, with admirable frankness, displayed on other occasions (Mark xii:34; Luke vii:42). In proof that Jesus admitted this legal basis of life, it may be mentioned that afterward he quoted the same answer to another lawyer (Matt. xxii:37-39). In this he reaffirmed the law (Lev. xviii:5; Neh. ix:29; Ezek. xx:11), which he and his apostles always sought to maintain and honor (Luke xvi:17; Rom. iii:21). And so the two were in accord, an interesting spectacle, indeed—the Lord of Glory agreeing with a learned man who had spent his life in legal studies and pursuits.

GOSPEL.—But was there no difference between the lawyer and Jesus? If not, why had the latter come into the world? And why did he denounce lawyers? (Luke xi:46). Or, was this man unlike others of his class? Ah, there was a wide and radical difference. The lawyer inquired after the what, and not the how. The closing words of Jesus, "This do, might have set him right. He ought to have realized his lack of the supreme love, the one great work of his people (Deut. v:29), which the law revealed, but could not supply (Rom. viii:3), and he should have inquired of Christ the method of attaining it (Gal. iii:24; John iv:6). Moreover, he might have learned from his own Scriptures, which he professed to venerate and study that the human heart is desperately wicked (Jer. xvii:9), and that it is only by the life of such love until renewed (Deut. xxx:6). And that would have prepared for the gospel mode of life-repentance, faith, remission, regeneration (Luke xxiv:46-47; Rom. viii:1). But alas! The lawyer knew what was necessary, and evidently felt condemned by his own conscience, yet, anxious to justify himself (Rom. x:3), and to appear better than he was, he changed his subject and introduced another suggested by it. And Jesus allowed him to make the change.

MY NEIGHBOR.—In the treatment of the former theme the lawyer stated his opinion, and Jesus indorsed it. In discussing the next subject the order was reversed. Jesus gave His views, and the lawyer approved. This method was more than an exchange of courtesies.—It was the product of the teacher's skill. It is sometimes best for a learner to call up his knowledge and sometimes best to get a new idea.

CHRISTIAN.—Christ's view of a neighbor was given in a narrative usually called a parable, more likely a history. A Samaritan, from whom because of enmity (John iv:9) no Jew might expect any favor, was represented as performing an act of charity toward an unfortunate man whom priest and Levite, set apart to holy service, had passed by on the other side. The details of the narrative are all interesting, but the chief point demanding attention is this: that true neighbor love overleaps the bounds of nationality and prejudice and is as broad as sympathy itself, even goes out toward enemies (Matt. v:44). This is Christian, not because Christ first taught it, for it had been previously inculcated (Deut. xxii:1; Lev. xix:34; 1 Kings viii:60), but because Jesus rescued this doctrine from neglect and made it prominent in His system (1 John iii:17), one of the fundamentals of His world-wide mission (Mark xvi:15). The recital captured the lawyer, who promptly confessed that the Samaritan had proved himself a neighbor. Then Jesus, as He did before, pressed the matter to a personal and practical issue by exhorting the legalist to go and do likewise, bringing him again to the place where human depravity and helplessness appear.

JEWISH.—The force of our Lord's teaching on the neighbor question will appear more fully by exhibiting the character of the Jews at that time. Because of the work assigned to them (Gen. xxii:18) they ought to have been broad and generous. Whereas, they were narrow and exclusive, calling the people of their nations dogs (Matt. xv:26-27). Their priests had become unfaithful (Jer. v:31; mere hirelings (Mal. i:10), failing to serve the people. The Jews had been so controlled as to authorize and encourage the hatred of enemies (Matt. v:43). It is probable that the Samaritans, a mongrel race, were superior to them (Luke xvii:18). And so our Lord had made a picture before one of their conceited and self-righteous representatives, showing him that the love required toward a neighbor had been lost out of the national life. And when he said "Go thou and do likewise," making the Samaritan an example of better things, He administered a severe but merited rebuke.

Instruction.

FOR THAT TIME.—The lawyer found what he sought and more—answers to his questions and disclosures of his own shortcomings and the needs of his people. Arraigned and convicted by the whole law which he easily quoted he took refuge in questions concerning the scope of the lesser half of the law, only to be overwhelmed by the portrayal of the blessedness and selfishness so common, but so odious. And Jesus closed the interview, a master indeed both in knowledge and skill. His last sentence like a sharp arrow piercing the hard heart of one who cared more for letter than spirit, would have left him speechless and confounded by his own unrighteousness.

FOR ALL TIME.—True religion is the same everywhere and always. Its essence is love in its two-fold manifestation. Love is the law of the spiritual world as gravitation is of the material world (Deut. x:12; 1 Cor. viii:3; 1 Thess. iv:9). He who lives by love is perfect (Matt. v:48). The world of the blessed is the place where love reigns (Psalms xviii:2; Matt. vi:13). That is a perversion without a change of heart (Matt. xv:3), and that is a bad heart that does not control action. Right living is the fruitage of a good heart. If men are justified by faith, their faith is justified by their works (James ii:17-18). "Do," and "do thou likewise," are Christ's calls to the new life described in the law made possible by His grace (Matt. xi:28; Eph. ii:8) resulting in eternal life (John iv:10).

IT IS FUN FOR THE BABY

Home Gymnastic Exercises to Make the Little Ones Grow Strong.

Play is the salvation of children, says the San Francisco Examiner. Encourage them in every way to enjoy active, vigorous, even violent games. Their muscles will always indicate when they have had enough. Where one girl has harmed herself by too vigorous exercise, one million have suffered from the need of it.

If you live in a city or where your children cannot have the playground or gymnasium necessary to make their bodies beautiful and strong, take up the system of exercise illustrated here and "play" your child into health and strength. These illustrated exercises should be looked upon as great fun by the child. You should use just enough force to make it

"NOW I'M GOING TO PULL THIS STICK OUT OF YOUR HAND."

difficult and be careful to repeat each one many times. Do not bother with giving these exercises two or three times. They should be given daily. This is a detailed account of them:

Tell the child to grasp the stick tightly. Now pull him forward rather vigorously, he to resist your efforts. You are apparently to endeavor to pull it out of his hands.

"I'M GOING TO HOLD THIS STICK SO TIGHTLY THAT YOU CAN'T PULL IT DOWN."

For strengthening arms, back and legs.

Grasp stick as illustrated and tell the child he cannot twist it out of your hand. Make him struggle vigorously to do it, and continue until tired.

An all-around good exercise, especially for strengthening muscles of wrist and sides.

Seat yourself in a chair with a small

"I WONDER IF YOU CAN PULL MY FINGER AWAY."

table—not failing it toward him, but raising it directly up and down. Continue several times, allowing the child to raise it sufficiently to make the contest interesting.

For the muscles of front of shoulders.

Place one finger of each hand together so they barely touch, then tell the child that he cannot pull them apart. He must grasp the fingers, one of each hand, and pull outward. Have him continue until tired.

For muscles on back of shoulders and of back between shoulders. Excellent for remedying round shoulders, together. For the chest muscles.

"I DON'T BELIEVE YOU CAN RISE AND TOUCH YOUR FOREHEAD TO MY HAND."

walking cane grasped in both hands at such a height behind or over your head that the child can without difficulty reach it. Now tell the child to try to pull the stick down and you are to prevent it.

Especially good for expanding and developing the intercostal and other muscles of chest.

Have the child recline on the back. Now place one hand on both ankles and the other hand about one foot over the head, then ask the child to rise and touch force head to your hand. Continue several times until tired. As strength is gained increase the distance of hand from head to make exercise more difficult.

For muscles of the abdomen.

Place one or more fingers on the floor and tell the child to raise hips as high he can lift them off the floor. Just resist sufficiently to allow him to lift with considerable effort and feel him into the belief that you cannot hold the fingers there. You can, however, continue this competition until the child tires of it.

For strengthening the muscles of legs, back, shoulders and arms.

Place one or more fingers on the forehead. Have child stand on opposite side of table and tell him that he cannot pull your fingers from your forehead. The child is supposed to do it by merely bending the arm. Several times that each arm is used, or else have the child grasp the fingers and use both hands at once. Continue until child is tired.

For biceps, muscles on front part of upper arms.

Place one finger on a table far enough from the child so he will be able to grasp it with both hands, elbows straight. Now tell him to see if he can raise it from the table—not pulling it toward him, but raising it directly up and down. Continue several times, allowing the child to raise it sufficiently to make the contest interesting.

For the muscles of front of shoulders.

Place one finger of each hand together so they barely touch, then tell the child that he cannot pull them apart. He must grasp the fingers, one of each hand, and

"NOW TRY TO TWIST IT OUT OF MY HAND."

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It overcomes in a few days the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulcerations, inflammation, etc., and the piles from any cause in either sex. I will mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 55, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. B. Pattison, 625 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Constant employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 201 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 to $50 DAILY EASILY MADE BY LIVE AGENTS Men or Women in selling our latest novelty, Waterproof Cameplate Worsted Dress Goods entirely new and patented. Agents delighted. Sales unlimited. What others do, you can do. Time is short. Write to-day and secure territory. Guaranteed best seller. Address with stamp, M. & M. Mfg. Co., Dept. V, Springfield, Mass.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. SOLD FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. H. H. Kay, Rochester, N. Y.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS**
SAFE and always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colors in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1131 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We guarantee the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. Unless Blood Poison is cured we want no money.

WOOD MAY BE FIREPROOFED

The great desirability of a thoroughly fire-proofed wood has been demonstrated in recent years in warfare and in the peaceful pursuits of man, and a recent experiment was made which demonstrates the value of this process in staying the progress of the flames. Two frame buildings were built identical in every respect, except that one was of ordinary wood, while the other was of wood which had

AFTER SIXTEEN MINUTES BURNING

been treated chemically to render it fireproof. These buildings were fired at the same moment, and the pictures readily show the progress of the fire at different stages.

The method of treatment followed consists of subjecting the lumber to great pressure while submerged in a certain chemical solution. After that it is kiln-dried and is then ready for use.

The Real Thing.

With the aid of a powerful microscope we regarded the pismaline in the ice cream steadfastly.

"You are extremely ugly!" we observed.

"Of course!" replied the pismaline. "Did you ever see a genuine lady-killer that wasn't more or less ugly?"

To be perfectly candid—But why speak of this?—Detroit Journal.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 178,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'SYOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 16 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Wood County Democrat is telling about the economy which will be practiced in the event of Bryan's election. Among other things the Democrat is certain that Mr. Bryan will do, on becoming President, is to stop the free rural delivery of mail on the two routes out of Weston. These routes cost $500 a year, and Bryan would stop the work in the interest of economy.

Wonder how the farmers on these Wood county routes would like to have their mail delivery stopped? They are enjoying a daily mail service at the expense of the government and without appreciable expense to themselves. Their city cousins have free delivery of mail, but Mr. Bryan would use his influence to discriminate against the farmers.

What a splendid campaign argument for the election of Bryan! Of course if the Weston routes would be discontinued the entire system of the free delivery of mail to farmers would be abolished. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks the farmers do not care for the daily mail being delivered at their doors.

By all means let the Democrats make this the issue. Push it right to the front. It would be on a par with the other unpopular Democratic issues of the campaign. Editor Chapin has made a great discovery, and he should communicate with Chairman Jones at once.

ZIONISM.

The Zionist Jews have been holding another convention in London, discussing their project for gathering the Jews from all over the world and founding a Hebrew commonwealth in Palestine, the ancient home of the nation.

This movement is not considered by them as a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies. It is an utilitarian movement, born of the outbreaks of fanatic persecution of the Jews in Russia, Poland, Austria and Southeastern Europe. The "Judenhetze" is a terrible reality there—and that to a degree which can hardly be realized here in free America, where the Beni-Israel enjoy the full liberty and advantages of American citizens.

The Zionist movement has the earnest sympathy of the Jews in all English-speaking countries; but those who are American, English, Canadian or Australian citizens are not personally inclined to abandon their homes and migrate to the hills and valleys of the ancient Land of Promise. They will subscribe "shekel money" to aid the transfer of their persecuted co-religionists in Europe who wish to go, but they appreciate the blessings of their present location in the most advanced countries of the world too well to relinquish them, and become pioneers in an experiment.

RESORTING TO LIES.

In a calamity editorial the New York Journal proceeds to tell of the awful business depression in the manufacturing centers in Massachusetts, and that scores of factories are closed and thousands of workmen are out of employment. Then the Journal specifies and says:

The great Douglas shoe shops have closed down entirely, throwing thousands out of employment.

And now comes the Brockton, Massachusetts, Times, published within a few blocks of this factory, and says that the factory is not closed, has not been closed and will not be closed, but that it has more orders than ever before and is running to its fullest capacity.

It is rather early in the campaign for Democratic newspapers to resort to such methods in order to manufacture party thunder. The calamity howl will not work this year and any Democrat who attempts it will simply make himself ridiculous.

Some of the Democratic papers are tremendously indignant over the fact that a few industries are not working their men a full day. Democratic philantrophy has been known to go so far as to lay workingmen off for years.

The unceremonious manner in which Democratic leaders are throwing silver overboard as excess luggage must be cheering to those unselfish patriots who left the Republican party in 1896 on that issue.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago this week is deemed the last of large meetings. Commander-in-Chief Shaw urged all visitors and citizens of Chicago to witness Tuesday's parade, because, he declared, it would be "the last great procession of the comrades of the Civil War as they march in serried ranks through the streets."

Death is busy with the aged survivors of the magnificent armies which restored the Union in the years of civil strife from 1861 to 1865. The present membership of the Grand Army is less than 300,000, and every year this total will diminish rapidly. The future of the Grand Army, General Shaw says, "can have but one issue—that of final historic ending by the death of the last surviving member of this great organization, which had no predecessor, and in the nature of its plan and purpose can have no successor."

But though this is inevitable, the splendid achievements of the boys in blue during those years of storm and stress which ended twenty-five years ago will not die. The men who accomplished them will pass away, in nature's order, but the work they accomplished will endure. The issues that brought on the war had their origin in the convention which framed the national constitution, over a century ago. Compromises in that document were necessary in order to secure its adoption, and the framing of an union out of thirteen separate states, jealous of one another, and not disposed to yield all that was necessary for the general good.

The "compromises of the constitution," so far as they had any bearing on the question of slavery, could only be settled by war. The dissolution of the Union into at least two countries would have been the result of the failure of the Union arms. The Union forces prevailed. The Southern Confederacy lives only in history. Slavery was eliminated from the constitution by amendment, while the civil war itself settled for all time the dogma of the right of a state to secede from the Union.

The nation is twice as populous to-day as it was when the soldiers, of whom the Grand Army of the Republic is the representative, took up arms to preserve the Union intact. They placed popular government on an enduring basis. We can not overrate the obligation the nation owes to them. And though the thinning numbers of the Grand Army show it will soon pass away, the nation will show honor to it, to the last survivor. It was the army of freedom, of human rights and progress, and preserved us as one nation. We can not err, no matter how high honors we may bestow upon it.

THE PRESIDENT CANNOT GO.

It will be a bitter disappointment to the thousands of Grand Army veterans and to President McKinley that the press of public duty is such that the President will not be able to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago this week.

The old soldiers would be greatly pleased to meet the President, not merely because he is President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the republic, but because he is their comrade, shared with them the hardships and glories of soldier life, and because they know he has the same high regard and esteem for them as when he shared with them the glories of victory or the disappointment of defeat in the field.

And all know it is a great disappointment to the President not to be able to attend the reunion and once more meet and greet his comrades of the grandest army that ever marched to battle. But the duties of his high office make it imperative that he remain at the seat of government, and his comrades in Chicago will honor him all the more for that devotion to duty which is the first requisite of every true soldier. They know he would be with them if he could, and while their disappointment at his absence is keen their admiration for their comrade will be increased by the high motives which prompts him to remain in Washington.

DRAGGING POLITICS IN.

The Democrats are very anxious to find some way of raising an issue with Republicans over the Chinese troubles. They are restive under the necessity of keeping silent. The magnificent diplomacy of Senator Hay, the frank and open methods of action in China, have met universal approbation of all intelligent Americans.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Democratic, however, has found "cause for alarm" in the refusal of the government to agree immediately to Li Hung Chang's proposal that a commissioner shall be at once appointed to negotiate. It sees a bogie. It fears this means a purpose "to take part with the other foreign powers in setting up a government that will conform to their views and further their interests instead of conforming to the views and looking primarily to the interests of the Chinese people."

We respectfully urge the Plain Dealer to be calm. Its fears are groundless. The United States government has publicly declared its intention to protect our trade rights in China, secured by treaty, and to maintain the territorial integrity of China. We want none of her area, and we will object to any land-grabbing by European powers as indemnification for losses they may have sustained during the outbreak. And to this policy both Great Britain and Russia have given public adhesion.

To make a treaty of peace, there must be a government to treat with. The empress dowager and the rightful emperor have fled. There is no immediate hurry. This government's policy is announced publicly, and that guarantees its future action. No one will be injured, no damage will result to China, by waiting until the Chinese government comes to its senses, puts down the Boxers, restores law and order, and regains its stability. So far, the American course in China has been such as to command respect abroad and admiration at home. There is no reason to imagine the concluding act of the drama will be any less creditable to our government and to our country.

Local Democratic managers in Cleveland attempted to foist Bryan upon that city for Labor day orator, but the labor organizations sat upon the proposition so hard that it had to be abandoned. Of course, it was the idea of the Democrats to make politics out of the day. The laboring men of Cleveland would not stand for such foolishness.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Both General Chaffee and Minister Conger are of the opinion that, as soon as the government of China again gets control of its own people, and is able to re-establish order, it will be advisable that the American troops be withdrawn. The publication of these opinions by the government at Washington is clear evidence that this is the course determined upon.

Moreover, this was indicated weeks ago, in Secretary Hay's identical note to the powers, in which he explained the objects of this government in sending troops to China. To rescue the ministers, to aid in the restoration of order in China, were the limits set. The first is already accomplished; the second is not yet completed. When it has been done, when the Chinese government is in a position to control the Boxers and carry out any treaty stipulations that may be made, then the troops will be withdrawn, and the relations between the Chinese empire and the United States be settled by diplomatic methods.

The action this government may take will not be affected by the course of any of the European powers. It appears probable, from the course of events, that Russia and Germany intend to treat the Chinese difficulty as an actual state of war, and probably to make it an excuse for seizure of Chinese territory. Both have reasons for this action which are absent in our own case. Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was foully murdered in the streets of Pekin by the Boxers, and this is a legitimate provocation for Germany, if she wishes to make war. Russian territory was invaded by a Chinese army, and that constitutes a state of war.

Our Minister, his family and the legation staff are all unharmed. China has given us no reason that compels us to declare war. Hence, our government has treated the situation there as one in which the lawful government was rendered temporarily incapable of fulfilling its international duties by the Boxer uprising. We have no designs upon Chinese territory. Hence the difficulties between ourselves and China can be settled by peaceful methods, and our troops can be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese government has restored a condition of stability to its control of the situation.

COMING EVENTS IN CHINA.

Since the rescue of the legationers, we are beginning to get the facts regarding the situation in Pekin. Minister Conger is reported as saying that the attacks on the legations were made by imperial troops, by direction of the empress dowager. The Boxers were a mere pretense, as they were not armed with guns. The duplicity of the Chinese character thus receives a new and striking illustration.

Earl Li is eagerly pressing his request for the cessation of hostilities in order that negotiations may begin. This will not be acceded to at once. It would not be wise to do so. So far as the United States is concerned, we must first know that the fighting in Pekin is over, and that city completely under the control of the international forces. Then we must have full and complete information, from Minister Conger, of events in Pekin leading up to the attack on the legation, and during those weeks of seige; and from General Chaffee, of the present situation.

It has been proved that we can not rely upon Chinese representations and assurances. We must have the facts for our own officers, diplomatic and military. Not until then will it be safe to commit ourselves to a cessation of hostilities, that diplomacy may take the place of arms in settling the future status of our relations with China.

The reason Li Hung Chang is in such a hurry is that he fears that the city of Pekin will either be destroyed or greatly damaged, and that the entire fabric of Manchu authority will crumble into dust. But it is necessary that these considerations should cause the United States to neglect full attention to our own interests there. When Pekin is tranquil under international control, and we have all the facts in our possession, it will then be time to grant an armistice.

It is the announced intention to withdraw our troops and war vessels as soon as it is wise so to do. When this point will be reached it is impossible to forecast. We have very valuable treaty rights in China, and we must be in a position to enforce them. It would imperil them to withdraw our forces completely, and allow the European powers to wind up the complications. The policy of the United States has been for some time well understood. It was set forth in Secretary Hay's identical note to the Powers, in which it was outlined as follows:

The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

So far the propositions therein set forth have received acceptance by the European powers. Both England and Russia have declared that the injuries they have suffered from the Chinese outbreak will not be made the pretext for demanding slices of territory as compensation. The United States has led the diplomatic policy all through the Chinese trouble. That leadership has been in the direction of peace, civilization and enlightenment. We should continue to lead. It is a necessity that we shall have our say in the final settlement. We must preserve the open door to our trade; and, if possible, secure the integrity of the Chinese empire. No American patriot will wish to have his government dodge its duty or evade its responsibility.

DLLIVER APPOINTED SENATOR.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has appointed Congressman J. P. Dolliver to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Gear.

The appointment will meet with general approval. Mr. Dolliver is a sterling Republican, a man of brains, aggressive and eloquent, and is well worthy to sit as a colleague of that distinguished statesman, William Boyd Allison.

Mr. Dolliver is ripe in experience for a man of his years. He is serving his fifth term in Congress from the Tenth Iowa district, and has made a most enviable record as a legislator, and he can be depended on to sustain his reputation in the broader field to which he has been called.

To show how prone Bryan is to grasp at straws, it is only necessary to point to the fact that he expects to get the 100,000 votes which were cast for Jones for governor last year. And yet one would imagine that Bryan has been in politics long enough to know better.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

Mr. Bryan is making a grand-stand play over what he calls our "buying" the Filipinos. He says we can buy land, but people can not be bought. He really ought to read up in United States history.

In 1803, President Jefferson, whom Bryan acknowledges as the founder of the Democratic party, bought what was then called Louisiana. It embraced not only the present state of that name, but all the territory west of the Mississippi river from the Gulf and Texas north to British America, and west to the Rocky mountains.

This vast area was peopled by Indians, who were as far advanced in civilization as are the wilder of the Filipino tribes. Nobody thought of asking their consent to be governed by the United States. Then also, in Louisiana proper, at St. Louis, and at many points in the area purchased, there were white men, French and Spanish—several thousand in all—whose consent was not asked; nor did they like the change. The United States promptly extended its authority over them. It was as plain a case of what Mr. Bryan calls "governing without the consent of the governed" as the Philippines are; but Thomas Jefferson was not only President, but he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence!

Florida is another case in point. From 1763 to 1783 it belonged to Great Britain. Then it was ceded back to Spain, its original owner. In the war of 1812, the white inhabitants sympathized with Great Britain, and General Jackson captured Pensacola because an expedition had been fitted out there to act against the United States. In 1819 Spain ceded it to us. The inhabitants were opposed to the transfer, but the United States proceeded at once to govern it "without the consent of the governed." How does Mr. Bryan explain this "violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence?"

Then came the Mexican war, by which we obtained the vast area composed of California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. We paid Mexico for it. It contained several thousand Spaniards or Mexicans, besides many fierce Indian tribes—the Commanches and Apaches among the number. The inhabitants, white and Indian, were opposed to the rule of the purchasers. But James K. Polk, a Democratic President, extended our rule over them. He "governed without the consent of the governed." It took several bloody wars to reduce the Comanches and Apaches to submission—the last not many years ago. Will Mr. Bryan please lift his voice in wailing over the smashing of his interpretation of the immortal Declaration?

Our title to the Philippines was obtained in exactly the same way as our title to Louisiana, to Florida and to the Mexican purchase. If the present administration violated the precepts of the Declaration of Independence, then Democratic administrations previously did exactly the same thing. Does Mr. Bryan arraign President McKinley for following the practice of the several fathers of the Democratic party?

Especially do we wish to call his attention to Thomas Jefferson, the founder of his party. Mr. Jefferson was a member of the Continental congress from Virginia in 1776. He took prominent part in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence; he voted for it; he signed it. In his purchase of Louisiana, if Mr. Bryan is correct, he violated one tenet of that Declaration. May it not be that Mr. Bryan is mistaken, rather than Jefferson? May it not be that Jefferson understood full well that the annexation of Louisiana would be a good thing for the people there who opposed it—that it was eventually better for them and for the United States? And is not the Philippine matter of exactly the same kind?

BRYAN'S TOPEKA SPEECH.

The speech delivered at Topeka in response to the notification, by the fusion wing of the Populist party, or Bryan's nomination as its presidential candidate, is likely to prove a double-edged sword. From a Democratic standpoint the deliverance is likely to be to a measurable degree acceptable. The Populists, however, are afforded scant comfort by the paramount orator of the Platte, who says not a word in reference to the Sioux Falls platform and fails to declare his acceptance of that declaration as a correct enunciation of the issues now before the American people.

It is true, he draws a parallel in general terms between the aims of the fusion Populists and the Democrats, but ignores all the specific demands made by the Populists that have not yet found embodiment in Democratic articles of faith.

Mr. Bryan, by this utterance, has justified all that the Middle-Roaders have said against fusion and given them a terrible leverage by which they will be likely to win back from Democracy thousands of radical Populist voters in the West. Mr. Bryan still maintains that "imperialism" is the paramount issue, thus maintaining a fair degree of consistency with his Indianapolis output.

He stil pleads as an excuse, for the evasion of the silver question, that others of more importance have come to the front, which, of course, will not fool any man of common honesty who is in the habit of carrying his thinker with him.

OHIO'S METROPOLIS.

Cleveland had a tremendous growth during the past ten years. Ten years ago the population of Cleveland was 261,353. Now it is 381,768, a gain of 120,415. This is a remarkable showing, and one of which the Forest City and her friends may well feel proud.

From the second city in the state, she now advances to first place, and has a lead over Cincinnati of nearly 56,000. It is a great record, and Toledo most enthusiastically congratulates her booming, bustling neighbor on being the biggest city in the best state in the Union. It is a distinction which means much.

Cleveland and Toledo, both Northern Ohio towns, are now the first and third cities in the state.

It is perhaps appropriate that Richard Croker in organizing the Bryanites of the Empire state should ignore the brains of the party and place such a puppet as Edward Murphy, jr., in control. Hill and Murphy sat in the United States Senate together. When Hill's term expired his party regretted the loss in that body of its ablest leader. When Murphy dropped out there was simply a physical vacancy and no regrets were entertained.

FREE SILVER THE ISSUE.

The potency of free silver as an issue to attract voters has departed. The Democratic party is attempting to get away from it. But the point must not be overlooked that, though they may try to ignore the 16 to 1 fad in campaigning for votes, it does not follow, were the Democrats to be successful in obtaining control of the government, that no attempt for free silver legislation would be made.

Bryan did not specifically allude to free silver in his Indianapolis speech. His silence on that point, however, does not mean that he has abandoned the issue. To ignore and to abandon are different things. Mr. Bryan ignored it on that occasion, but did not abandon it.

Free silver was made an issue in the strongest language in every national convention which nominated Bryan this year.

When an effort was making, in the national Democratic convention at Kansas City, to get away from the silver issue, Bryan demanded the insertion of such a plank. Nay, more: He declared that he would not accept the nomination if it were omitted.

Further, he informed the resolutions committee, which spent a whole night in elaborating the platform, that if it omitted free silver, he "would take the next train for Kansas City, secure the proxy of some Nebraska delegate, and lead a fight on the floor of the convention to insert in the platform a demand for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Not one voice in that convention was raised against the free silver plank when it was read by Pitchfork Tillman. On the contrary, it was received with a salvo of thundering cheers.

If free silver were not an issue—if he did not intend that a free coinage law shall be passed if the Democrats are put in power—Bryan would not to-day be a candidate for the Presidency.

It will not do to allow our eyes to be blinded by the dust kicked up over the humbug "imperialism" issue. Free silver is a vital point in this year's campaign, and the danger is as great as it was in 1896.

JONES VOTE IN CLEVELAND.

It will be remembered that last November about 30,000 votes were cast in Cleveland for Samuel M. Jones for governor. It was the strongest Jones center in the state, stronger even than Toledo. Both parties lost heavily. Many Republicans there did not like Senator Hanna and his political methods, and revolted. More Democrats opposed the bossism of John R. McLean and the Democratic vote was almost completely annihilated.

What will the Jones voters do this year, is a question which for some time puzzled the minds of the politicians of the Forest City. The question is being answered every day by men who supported Jones coming into Republican headquarters, declaring their intention of supporting the whole ticket, and asking to be assigned to work. Some of the men most prominent in the Jones movement a year ago have allied themselves with the Republican executive committee.

The Democrats who followed Jones last year are not flocking to Democratic headquarters. They assert that they did not support McLean last year because they could not tolerate his bossism, and that the developments of the year show that he is as much boss of Ohio affairs as when he was a candidate for governor. The independence of party they exhibited last year makes them bold, and many of them are frank to say they will not support Bryan this year.

What is true of the Jones vote in Cleveland is true of it in other parts of the state. Neither Jones nor any other man can hold these voters in line. On national issues the great per cent of them are Republicans, and they will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

WELLINGTON CONVICTED.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is disgruntled. He has had for some time a personal grievance against the President, about matters connected with Maryland patronage. So bitter is he that he has now openly charged the President with double-dealing. He says the Chief Executive "solemnly pledged" himself that it was not the intention to hold the Philippines permanently, in order to secure his (Wellington's) vote for the ratification of the peace treaty.

Senator McComas, his colleague, now comes forward and emphatically brands Wellington's statement as false. The two Maryland senators called upon the President together on the occasion of which Wellington speaks, and hence McComas is in a position to know the absolute facts.

He declares that the President "did not make any pledge nor any statement except such as were in accord with all his public utterances on the matter. He made no such statement that it was not his desire to permanently acquire or forcibly hold the Philippines; neither did he tell Senator Wellington that upon the restoration of law and order he proposed to submit the whole matter to Congress with the idea of having it give self-government to the Filipinos."

Senato Wellington is carrying his pie-counter grievance into the campaign, and is opposing the Republican ticket on the ostensible ground of dislike to expansion. He is a politician of the spoils kind, and a smooth-bore one at that. Senator McComas has convicted him of deliberate falsehood, and Wellington presents a sorry spectacle to the nation.

HE REJECTS BRYAN.

For forty years, Mr. James M. Dill, of Belleville, Ill., has been a prominent Democrat, always voting the straight ticket. This year, however, he can not stand Bryan's gabble on "imperialism," and has determined to vote for McKinley. He gives his reasons as follows:

We propose to do for these people what Holland has done for $9,000,000 of a similar people in the islands of Java and Sumatra. Holland has made gardens of these islands and brought to the people the blessings of civilization; and Holland today enjoys a great revenue from these islands.

Mr. Bryan's policy of contraction and flag-hauling will not go down with any American patriot, no more than will his policy of free silver go down with any honest man.

Count Waldersee, who so bravely declared at a Berlin banquet that the order to retreat should never pass his lips, may now make good his boast. The road even to the imperial palace of Pekin has been cleared and the way is open for his leisurely entrance without the necessity of fighting or retreating.

SENATOR STEWART.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is an original free silver man. Elected to the senate in 1887 as a Republican, long ago he announced himself as a "silver"man, and practically dissolved political relations with the Republican party—a thing he could do safely, as the people of Nevada were for free silver by a large majority. In the senate he has usually voted with the Democrats, and was an energetic supporter of Bryan in 1896.

This year, however, he will support McKinley and the Republican party. On the expansion issue he is opposed to Bryan. He can not agree that putting down rebellion in our own territory is "imperialism," nor that the use of the army to maintain law and order is "militarism;" nor that giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms is "maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

This action of Senator Stewart can not be charged to personal political necessity, for he was re-elected last year to the senate for a term which will not end until 1905. He is acting from conviction, not from stress. He has not changed his views on silver. But as we have had the gold standard in practice ever since 1873, he probably feels that we can get along on it for some time to come; and therefore he goes into the fight to knock out the fanatic opposition to the natural growth and expansion of the United States. He does not desire that the country and its commerce should suffer the set-back which would come were Bryan's anti-expansion theories to be carried out.

The Wisconsin Democracy in the recent state convention at Milwaukee refused to make the temporary organization permanent because the temporary chairman made a free silver speech. Bryan should get his party in line with its national platform at once.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Nominations Accepted.

Two more nominations have been accepted by Mr. Bryan, those, namely of the National Populist party and of the National Monetary league. His speech in response to the official notifications went largely over familiar ground as regards the issue of anti-imperialism, but touched more generally the other issues of the campaign than did his address in accepting the Democratic nomination. He declared in reference to the monetary issue that while his supporters were defated in 1896, that circumstance did not end the discussion. The only way to end the silver danger is to defeat Bryan again this year.

Akron's Riot.

The sudden lapse of an Ohio city of 30,000 inhabitants into barbarism is a somewhat startling ocurrence, and may well cause the people of the south to ask if it be true, as charged so often, that they are behind the rest of the Union in civilization. The provocation for the Akron riot was the same that has led to the most extreme and brutal cases of lynching in the south—the assault of a negro upon a white girl. The rioters of Akron acted in the same unreasoning way in the presence of this incentive to wrath as the lynchers in southern communities do. There was no danger that the offender would escape adequate punishement for his crime. He was in jail and his trial in court was assured. But the mob could not wait for the slow process of the law. They went to the jail to get the culprit out for instant death. The discovery that he had been removed to a place of safety drove them into a frenzy, and a riot followed which was not quelled till two innocent children had been killed, two other persons fatally wounded, and sixteen others injured, two public buildings demolished, and property worth $200,000 destroyed.

In the Transvaal.

It is said that Gen. DeWet has buried his guns and that his force has been reduced by losses, captures and desertions to 300 men. The removal from the field of this most shrewd and dashing partisan commander will localize the Boer resistance in the Lydenburg mountains and free all the inhabited parts of both republics from the guerilla warfare which has made establishment of civil rule impossible. This and the wholesome severity of which the execution of that unlucky fool of a Cordua was a striking example, should cure the Boers of hopeless resistance and make it possible to pacify the country. Kruger and Botha, in the remote mountains, should be no greater obstacle than Aguinaldo in the inaccessible forests of Luzon. Doubtless there will be work for troops some time longer, but this exhausting chase of partisan bands must be nearly done. The great problem, since the Boers were defeated in the field, was to get them back on their farms. This is in a fair way to be accomplished now.

Seventy-Five Millions.

The tabulation of the population of the country has so far progressed that it is reasonably certain the United States has in the neighborhood of 75,000,000 people. This is a good mouth-filling figure. France has but 38,500,000, Great Britain 40,500,000, and the German Empire 52,000,000. According to the estimates about 33 per cent of our population is living in cities or towns of 8,000 persons or above. Ten years ago the percentage was 29 per cent, and a hundred years before only 3 per cent.

Cuba's Convention.

The coming constitutional convention in Cuba bids fair to prove stormy and exciting. In the municipal elections but slight interest was shown, but the question of independence the Cubans are discussing with animation and even anxiety. Some controversy has arisen over the propriety of electing former loyalists as delegates to the convention. General Gomez has issued a somewhat intemperate manifesto. The convention, he says, should be composed of revolutionists exclusively, since it is the outcome of the revolution. The Cuban Republic is to make all men equal, but until it is established the Spaniards and loyalists must stand aside. The constitution must be written by revolutionists and tried champions of independence, General Gomez insists.

Plainly, this is unsound and dangerous advice. It is contrary to that of General Wood, who in his speeches to the people has sought to impress upon them that all Cubans must join in the work of fitting the island for complete independence, and that party differences should be subordinated to the necessity of providing a stable and just government. With reference to the United States, General Wood assures the Cubans that no intermeddling is contemplated, and that it is the earnest desire of the Washington government to retire as soon as possible from the island. Appeals like that of General Gomez excite prejudice and ill-will, and the effect must be to postpone the realization of the dearest wishes of the former revolutionists.

HON. JOHN HAY AND "NEW" DIPLOMACY

Since the beginning of the troubles in China, the United States has taken the lead in the diplomatic course to be pursued in the perplexing problems which the situation presented. When Conger's first message was received, the chancelleries of Europe discredited it. They believed the Chinese had stolen our cipher, and forged the message. Mr. Hay accepted the message as genuine, and acted on it. The result proved him correct. This is but one instance of his clear-headed, common sense methods of dealing with international matters, which have been half-sneeringly dubbed the "new" diplomacy. But his methods have proved their value, and earned for him and for the American government the respect of the foreign offices of all European nations.

Mr. Hay is no tyro in diplomacy. His talent was so well known that when the Venezuelan matter came up in Mr. Cleveland's administration, the latter gentleman took the unheard-of step of sending a man of the opposite political party to undertake a most delicate and highly responsible mission. That man was Mr. Hay. Secretary of State Olney was convinced Venezuela had a "case." He determined that Great Britain should submit the boundary matter to arbitration. He convinced President Cleveland that he was right. Then came the latter's celebrated message to Congress.

But there was a weak place in the diplomatic machine. Bayard, of Delaware, a Democrat of the Democrats, was our minister to England. He was a great admirer of the English, and a prime favorite there because of his pedantic public speeches in which he praised England and her people without stint. He could not be persuaded that Mr. Cleveland was in earnest. He assumed that the message was simply a political expedient—a "twisting of the lion's tail," to influence the elections. And he, unofficially, assured his English friends that this was the real state of the case. Naturally, they accepted his assurances.

To avoid scandal, but one thing could be done. That was, to send an unofficial representative—an ambassador, if you please—to London, to make the British Premier understand the United States was in earnest. Such a thing had never before been done. And John Hay was the man chosen—not because he was a Republican, but because he was the fittest man in the United States for the delicate task. There was no man equal to it to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hay discharged his onerous diplomatic task perfectly. England yielded. The Venezuela case was arbitrated. He made them understand the Cleveland administration was in deadly earnest, not playing politics. Nothing in our history ever inspired such respect for the frank diplomacy and sterling courage of the United States government.

When McKinley was elected, he fixed upon Hay as his secretary of state, because of his splendid abilities and his masterly diplomatic methods. But the Cuban trouble was on. War with Spain was possible—nay, probable. He called upon Mr. Hay. The latter saw that if we were to be successful in a war with Spain, she must be cut off from aid by other European countries. To prevent a Spanish alliance was the first task. England could prevent it. Hence Mr. Hay was made ambassador to London, instead of secretary of state.

Here was a diplomatic task as difficult as the former one. But Mr. Hay accomplished it. Russia proposed to England that, to prevent war, Spain should be induced to sell Cuba to Great Britain. It was expected that the United States would object to this violation of the Monroe Doctrine; but we would understand that we must reckon with Russia as well as England, if we attempted to use force. The reply of Lord Salisbury was that the affair concerned the United States and Spain alone; that, in case of war, England would preserve strict neutrality, and expect other nations to do the same. John Hay had accomplished his mission. Spain was isolated. The rest is history.

Why can not all Americans rise above partisanship and recognize the truth regarding John Hay—that he is one of the leading diplomatists of his time, America can to the core, and worthy of their unstinted admiration and regard? He made England arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary question; he prevented Spain's obtaining any European aid; and now he has a task as great, in preventing the dismemberment of China, in order that the open door may be preserved. That he will also succeed in this is the hope of every patriotic American.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

WONDERS OF FAR ALASKA

Queer Old Town of Sitka. Strange Mirage City of the Glacier Region.

Alaska, that part of it about Sitka and Juneau, is very interesting to tourists, many of whom do not see any more of our great northwestern territory. A correspondent writing from there says: "After many days' sailing through storm and fog, having started from Tacoma in the steamer Cottage City, we landed at Sitka, capital of Alaska. Here is the old Greek church, nearly 100 years old, built by the Russians before that country sold Alaska to the United States. In it were many old paintings. Vanderbilt offered $20,000 for one of them alone. The Russian government reserved its right to all the church property in Alaska, when the country was purchased by this government. The church is full of all kinds of gold, and candlesticks of all descriptions, but you would have to be acquainted with the Russian ceremony in order to appreciate the church paraphernalia. Services are held every Sunday in these churches by priests in the employ of the Russian government.

"Leaving Sitka, we went through Peril strait, passed up Chatham strait into Icy strait, where we saw immense icebergs, and up to a fish cannery near Muir glacier, the largest moving glacier in the world. We were quite a number of miles away, and yet the thunder and roar were almost deafening. The ship would shake and quiver as though an earthquake had taken place. This was very exciting and lasted for fully six hours.

"A few words of the mysterious mirage city. There are many pictures of the strange atmospheric phenomenon. From the pictures the city is supposed to be located somewhere in Russia, but is plainly seen at certain times of the year, calmly sitting upon the Alaska mountains.

"Leaving Muir glacier, we sailed to Skagway. This is a wild little Alaskan town of no particular interest except being the port of entrance to the great central gold fields. Thousands of people are passing here on their way to Cape Nome by way of Dawson City, this being the inland route. Bennett is another small town situated about 40 miles from Skagway, and the only railroad in Alaska is built between these two cities. This road runs in sight of the once famous White pass, until recently the only entrance to the gold fields, and here many a weary fortune seeker lost his life trying to cross with his pack horse and provisions. This was also the site of a fatal landslide a year or two ago, in which several hundred people lost their lives.

"Another very interesting feature of this road is the fact that it is built over a pretty large moving glacier, so that every person who has the courage to take this beautiful but dangerous trip accomplishes something that can be done in no other place in the world, actually riding on a living glacier.

"The people of the United States have not the first conception of the immense valuable, beautiful and undeveloped resources of this, you might say, unseen land, this land where a man has only to go fifty miles from almost any inhabited point to look upon ground that the civilized eye never gazed upon before. There is only one comparison that I can think of that brings it down to the mind of everybody. If you can picture to yourself the state of Texas with a long box scratching in the center you will have some idea of the mark that civilization has made on Alaska, and yet it has a Christian church and the people of the world have been over 100 years making that impression."

INTERESTING BUILDINGS IN SITKA.

Practice Makes Perfect.

She—But tell me frankly, Herbert, have you ever loved anyone before me?

He—Well, yes, darling, I had to love several just a little, don't you know, in order to perfect myself in the art of loving you.—Richmond Dispatch.

The One-Man Power.

The young man now at the summer resort
Is tickled to death with the dearth.
There are girls and girls and girls galore,
And only one man on earth.
—Detroit Free Press.

Publishers' Column.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our price list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, bezels and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid and by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $13.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's medium size link..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's small size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide neck chain... 2.25

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and are used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.65
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen tables Knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

637—Yoke Night-Shirt.

Sizes, Medium and Large.

646—Yoke Night-Shirt.

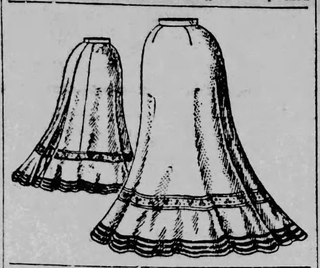
Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Shirting or twilled muslin, canton or outing flannel and china silk are the materials generally employed for these garments and the style of trimming depends on individual taste, but the favorite finish is plain feather-

stitching or machine stitching. It is cut with a yoke in the back and plain sack shape in front, and finished at the neck with a turn-down collar.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1654—Moran Skirt.

Sizes for 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A favorite design for a young girl's skirt, which may be used with various waists and blouses. It consists of a gored top and



circular flounce and the fullness in the back is laid in side plaits. Silk, woolen and cotton materials are equally desirable for this skirt, trimmed with bands of flat trimming.

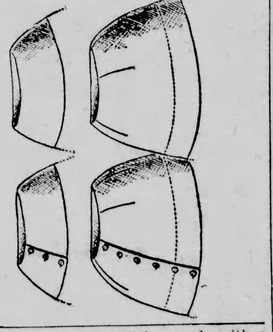
1758—Monaco Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. An extremely graceful and stylish design, consisting of five gores with a bias seam down the back. Half way below the knees a shaped piece is set on, without actually being a

flounce and is sufficiently curved to give the desired flare at the bottom. Any of the favorite gown fabrics will be found desirable for this model. Bands of flat trimming and machine stitching are the most effective trimmings.

1721—Ladies' Petticoat Yoke.

Sizes, medium and large. Perfect fit over the hips is an important factor in the making of fashionable skirts, and it is very difficult to secure this over a full gathered petticoat. Hence, some of the



newest petticoats are being made with a tight yoke, and many think it worth while to cut off petticoats, already on hand, and set the body on a yoke. Two of the best designs for yokes—one long and one short—are given in one pattern order. They can be used with any petticoat pattern. It is a good plan to make flannel petticoats with a short muslin yoke, and the tight fitting overskirts now in fashion are easier to fit over a skirt made on a yoke.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

673—Night Drawers.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The most popular style of sleeping garment for young children of either sex. Muslin of light or heavy weight, canton flannel and all-

wool flannel are the appropriate materials and they may be trimmed in any preferred style, or left entirely plain.

1840—Alberta Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A pretty design for an independent waist which can be trimmed in various ways. It has three narrow plaits each side of the box-plait in front, and a

trifle of fullness at the belt, and the back is plain. The one-piece sleeve is finished with a deep pointed cuff. Silk, woolen or cotton fabrics are equally desirable for this model, and the mode of trimming is varied.

Edmund Constantine Phipps has represented his country at Rio six years. His total foreign service has extended over 42 years.

BRYAN'S FALSE QUOTATIONS

His Indianapolis Speech Quotes Incorrectly; Also Wrong on Bible.

It appears that Bryan, in his Indianapolis speech of acceptance, indulged in a good deal of poetic license, drawing largely on his imagination for aphorisms and declarations which appeared to fit the Democratic view of present conditions and accrediting them to others. Among those to whom Bryan gave the credit for utterances purely his own were Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson and even the scriptures.

Lloyd Jones, an attorney in the Roanoke building, says the Chicago Tribune, is not only a man of considerable literary research, but he also takes an interest in politics. This led him to do what Mr. Bryan probably thought no one would take the trouble to even attempt, to verify the many alleged quotations in the Indianapolis speech. The result is interesting as showing not only many misquotations, but an absolute disregard for facts and figures. Speaking of the results of his investigation, Mr. Jones said yesterday:

Equator and White Men.

"The thing which first struck me in Mr. Bryan's speech was his statement that the Philippines are too near the equator for white men to live in, and other nations had tried to colonize in the same latitude and failed. He instanced Java, which, he said, Holland had controlled for 300 years, and yet to-day there are less than 60,000 people of European birth scattered among the 23,000,000 natives.'

"Paying no attention to the fact that he is almost insanely erroneous in his figures as to population, the fact is that Java did not become a Dutch colony until 1830, and now two states are ruled by native princes. As to white men living under the equator, that line passes through Equador, Brazil and the United States of Columbia, in South America, and these states are entirely dominated by the whites. The city of Manila is 15½ degrees north latitude, while Australia, the largest colony England has excepting Canada, extends from 10 to 39 south latitude, and is largely inside the tropic of Capricorn. It has been entirely colonized by white people.

"All of this led me to look into the accuracy of Mr. Bryan's quotations from Lincoln, Jefferson, and others, and here I found some curious things. He always partly protects himself by failing to quote literally, and thus he is able to give a sentence a meaning which the author never intended it to have. For instance, he says:

"'In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar.'

Lincoln Didn't Say It.

"Mr. Lincoln never said that or anything like it in 1859, but in 1860 he did say what Mr. Bryan has probably twisted to serve his purpose. In arguing that the traffic in slaves was inherently wrong, Mr. Lincoln said he did not believe in 'weighing the dollar against human life.'

"This was in answer to the defenders of the slave owners, who claimed that to do away with slavery would destroy property rights, and were it not for these same slave owners and their descendants, Mr. Bryan would not now have the slightest chance of election.

"Again, in defending his advocacy of ratifying the treaty with Spain, he quotes Lincoln as saying: 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?'

Napoleon Bonaparte, Not Lincoln.

"Lincoln never said this at all. The language is that of Napoleon Bonaparte after the battle of Marengo, the greatest imperialist who ever lived since the days of Caesar and Alexander.

"Further on he quotes Lincoln as saying: 'The safety of this nation is not in its fleets, its armies, its forts, but in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, and we cannot destroy this spirit without planting the seeds of despotism at our doors.'

"Lincoln never said this or anything like it. The quotation, however, seems to be garbled from Daniel Webster's speech on 'Education,' in which he says:

"'We may erect bulwarks against foreign invasion, but what power shall we find in walls to protect the people against themselves?

"Then, again, Bryan quotes Jefferson as saying, 'If there be one principle more deeply-rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest,' and 'Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government.'

Monroe Instead of Jefferson.

"The first quotation was never uttered by Jefferson at all. It can be found in a special message of President Monroe to Congress on May 9, 1820, dealing with the treaty with Spain. The second quotation cannot be found anywhere. It has neither father nor mother. Jefferson, however, did say:

"'I know the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory would endanger the union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association the less it will be affected by local passions.

"'As bearing on the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines, Mr. Bryan quotes Jefferson as saying: "I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively."

"'Jefferson did say this, but it was in speaking of the actions of Aaron Burr and his friends, then plotting treason against the United States. Bryan's further statement that Franklin said: "A highwayman is as much of a robber when he plunders in a gang as singly, and a nation which makes an unjust war is only a great gang,' is as bold a falsehood as ever a literary pretender uttered. Franklin never used even kindred language at any time.

"'He even quotes Admiral Dewey as saying: "The Filipinos are more capable of self-government than the Cubans,' and in all of Dewey's reports there is nothing of the kind. Mr. Bryan also misquotes Henry Clay and even his biblical references are incorrect."

CLASSES IN MEMORY.

A College of Memory is one of the predictions for the future. Students will be taught to remember by object lessons.—Exchange.

Oh, teacher, turn not memory's page,
Too well we know its lesson yet.
Teach us, philosopher and sage,
The harder lesson to forget.

Forget the honey, and the rue,
The rose, the thorn, the keen regret;
The pleasures we cannot renew
Teach us, dear master, to forget!

The merry laugh we would recall,
But not the worry and the fret,
The grief that held our hearts in thrall,
We would forget, we would forget.

But since we cannot drink the wine
Without the lees at bottom set;
Master, forego that task of thine
Instruct us only to forget.

M. L. RAYNE.

A WOMAN'S REASON.

"Set fire to the city," commanded the Dowager Empress.

"May I ask why, sublime sister in-law of the celestial spheres?" inquired the head of the household watch guard.

"I am burning the city," replied the Empresss, "so that there will be no Pekin around here!"

And, gathering up her brocaded train of real China silk, she swept like a water-logged junk from the apartment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AMERICAN COTTON COMPANY

Big Trust in Which Democratic Chairman Jones Is Interested.

Senator James K. Jones is the chairman of the Democratic national committee. He is also one of the directors of the American Cotton company, a trust which controls the new process for bailing cotton in a compact roll, instead of the old-fashioned rectangular bale. This company was organized for the express purpose of obtaining the patents and controlling this improved method of packing cotton for shipment. Immediately upon its organization, it proceeded to absorb the Standard Circular Cotton company (limited), the Bessonnette Compress Manufacturing company, The American Cotton Bale Improvement company and the Cotton Ginners compress company. These four corporations were all interested in the making of roll bales of cotton, and owned various valuable patents, and a number of plants located in several southern states.

Mr. Jones himself admits that the American Cotton company has 300 plants in the cotton states, and that it is in complete control of the round bale process. But Mr. Jones has been sending out authorized interviews in which he declares that "this company is in no sense a trust, but simply a business organization, with money enough to carry on the enterprises in which it is engaged."

But the authorities in Texas do not take this optimistic view of the matter. Suit has been brought in the state courts at Waco to bring this American cotton trust to justice for violating the anti-trust law of the Lone Star state, in the same way in which the Standard Oil company was brought to time. Depositions are on file in suits docketed in Judge Scott's court at Waco, which clearly show that the American Cotton company is a trust under the Texas law, and is punishable, the same as other trusts against which the state of Texas has instituted both criminal and civil proceedings. These depositions set forth the absorption of the four companies above named with intent to control the patents and the process; that the company, as admitted by Senator Jones, is in actual control of the round bale method; and therefore the petitions ask that the full penalty of the law shall be assessed against it.

These depositions show the falsity of Senator Jones' claim that the company is not a trust. They show that in the city of New York, on December 13, 1895, a contract was entered into by the four corporations mentioned above as having been absorbed, which contract is in the usual form whereby trusts and monopolies are created, and under it the interests of these four corporations were combined in one corporation with the American Cotton company. On March 26, 1896, the latter was chartered under the laws of New Jersey, the hot-bed of trusts.

Mr. Jones knew when he made the denial, that the American Cotton company was organized as a monopoly and that it is a trust under the definition of the Texas law which defines it to be "a combination of capital, stock or acts, by two or more persons, corporations or associations, to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce; to create or carry out restrictions in the full and free pursuit of any business; to increase the rates or price of merchandise, products, commodities; to prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise or commodities; or to prevent competition in aids to commerce."

The anti-trust plank of the Kansas City platform reads well, but the Democratic party never makes its practice square with its promises. With the chairman of its national committee a leading director in the American Cotton trust; with the leaders of the party in New York city all interested in an ice trust, which put up the price of this necessity of life to the people of the metropolis; and with Mr. Bryan himself for years the paid advocate before the public of the Silver Mine-Owners' trust, the difference between precept and practice should be discernible to the dullest intellect.

SUCCEEDS PERRY HEATH.

William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, N. J., president of the state senate, has accepted the office of first assistant postmaster general, succeeding Perry S. Heath, resigned.

Mr. Johnson, who was born in Newton, N. J., in 1847, is the son of W. S. Johnson, secretary of state for New Jersey from 1861 to 1865. He was graduated from the Trenton bar in 1870. In 1874 he removed to Hackensack and

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

built up a lucrative law practice. He was a friend of the late William Walter Phelps and is a trustee of the Phelps estate.

For several years Mr. Johnson served on the Republican state committee, and in 1888 was a delegate to the national convention. In 1895 he was elected a state senator, being the first Republican so honored by Bergen county. He was re-elected, was chosen president of the senate and for two months, while Gov. Voorhees was in Europe, was acting governor.

Mr. Johnson's family consists of his wife and two sons. He has presented to Hackensack a public library, which is now being erected and which will cost $50,000. He belongs to several New York clubs.

HIGH TAXES IN ITALY.

Oppressive taxation is the crying evil of Italy. Here lie the greatest perils to the state, and, as well, the greatest possibilities of reform. The peasants of the Apennines, a thrifty, laborious race, live chiefly on chestnuts and cheese; in Romagna—the garden spot of Italy—the workers suffer peculiar and distressing diseases because they cannot afford salt, heavily taxed as it is, for their polenta; in the farming districts of southern Italy the taxes amount to 50 per cent. of income from all sources.

"It is a great comfort," said the Corn-fed Philosopher, "to find that the Ten Commandments read 'thou shalt not,' instead of 'I shall not.'" — Indianapolis Journal.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

BRYAN ACCEPTS AT TOPEKA

Declares the Silver Issue Not Settled--Taffy for the Populists.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.—Mr. Bryan, replying to-day to notification by the Populist notification committee of his nomination as Presidential candidate, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: In accepting the Presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the Populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The Populist party, as an organization, and the farmer alliances and the labor organizations from which they sprung, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows, not in seclusion but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

"I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

"While I am grateful for the confidence which the Populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal their extraordinary manifestations of good will. The ties which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood; and co-operation between the reform forces is due to the fact that Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans take the side of the people in their contest against greed, and agree in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the question immediately before us.

Silver Not Dead.

"In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at 16 to 1, the ratio which had existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetalism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

"The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

"If the Populists felt justified in opposing the Republican party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetalism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican party more openly espouses gold monometalism.

"In 1896 the reform forces charged the Republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at the time, has been confessed by the financial bill, which converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a Populist opposed the Republican party when its hostility to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the Republican party to substitute bank-notes for greenbacks.

Fusion Aims Common.

"It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin, but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether the government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it. The Republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populist finds himself in agreement with the Democrats who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible.

"If belief in an income tax justified a Populist in acting with the Democratic party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the Republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

"Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the Democratic party to-day as they had four years ago.

"Democrats and Populists alike favor the principle of direct legislation. If any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be reconciled by experiment.

"Democrats and Populists agree that Chinese and other Oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

"Democrats and Populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

"The Populists approve the demand set forth in the Democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage earning portion of the population, and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

The Trust Question.

"In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. To-day that cloud well nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the profits of any trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the seasons for his income. When he plants his crop he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drought; he knows not whether wind will blow it down, or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

"The fact that trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income; first, the size of his crops, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the Republican party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows, that the much vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1900 shows a larger number of failures than the corresponding month of 1899, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decrease in the output of the factories. He knows also that discoveries of gold, famines abroad and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly as trusts and combinations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

Not Inconsistent.

"Our opponents have tried to make it appear that we are inconsistent when we desire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufactures or trust-made goods. There is no conflict whatever between these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the volume of money then increases in proportion to the demand for money, the price level remains the same and business can be done with fairness to all. If, however, the rise is arbitrary, and only affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a bad monetary system drags down the price of the farmer's product, while monopolies raise the price of what he buys, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by legislation.

"It is sometimes urged by partisan Populists that four years more of Republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterwards, for in so doing he assumes responsibilities which he may not be able to remedy. No Populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a Populist President at this time, but the Populist party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the Populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party, than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the Republican party which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists contend.

"Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow-men are apt to become impatient, but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no open opposition. President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later, General Weaver, then a member of Congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson, and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the House of Representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the Senate, and now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time received the indorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

"If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and, with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire. But how halting has been the progress. Holland has said:

"'Heaven is not gained by a single bound.
We build the ladder by which we rise,
From the low earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.'

"And so it is with great social and political movements.

Silver Question Secondary.

"Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content that at each night-fall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

"I have called attention to the issues which brought the Democrats and Populists together and which justifies the co-operation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at this time even though we differed upon all economic questions. It is not our fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics; it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude. In 1890 the tariff question was the principle subject of discussion, and the Democratic party contended that the masses were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, although in the West and South the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the Populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage earners. In 1896, the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. When the Republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetalism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world, the Populists and Silver Republicans joined with the Democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system for themselves, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the Republican party to secure international bimetallism and its open espousal of the gold standard still keep the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principle and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

Discusses Imperialism.

"In the early sixties, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and both gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank-notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And so to-day we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

"In a government where the people rule, every wrong can be righted and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrine of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right, there is no certainty that any question will be settled correctly.

"A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. 'Who will haul down the flag?' or 'Stand by the President,' would be the prompt response to every criticism of the administration, and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

"It is not strange that the Populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which Populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the Populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

"If 1,000,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

"Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations, and to the Filipinos, to hold the Philippine islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine islands. A few days later, on his way east, he gave out another interview, in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila, and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Filipinos in subjection while they were being developed.

"At the present rate, we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by systems of taxation which over-burden the poor man and under-tax the rich man.

Hesitation Impossible.

"In the presence of such an issue as militarism, it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate to do his duty.

"But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"'One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate $1,724,354,896, or 50 per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. British parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned, the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system.'

"Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"When such an issue is raised, there can be only two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon one side or the other.

"Where the divine right of kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from a doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from a night, and between the two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

"Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the Democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing parliament a few days ago, she said:

"'Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State.'

"A republic is always a menace to a monarch, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and Transvaal republics are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

"Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest which European nations have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said:

"'The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities." Another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." And others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.'

Writing a Wrong.

"What's on hand?" asked the city editor.

"I am now going," said the reporter, who had been assigned to a murder story, "to write a great wrong."—Denver Times.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

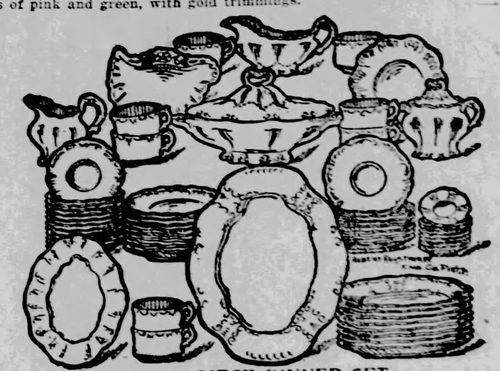
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $5.80
Decorated 4.20

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

DON'T LET THE SONG GO OUT OF YOUR LIFE.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Though it chance sometimes to flow
In a minor strain, it will blend again
With the major tone, you know.

What though shadows rise to obscure
life's skies,
And hide for a time the sun;
They sooner will lift, and reveal the rift,
If you let the melody run.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Though your voice may have lost its
trill,
Though the tremulous note should die in
your throat,
Let it sing in your spirit still.

There is never a pain that hides not some
gain,
And never a cup of rue
So bitter to sup but what in the cup
Lurks a measure of sweetness too.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Ah! it never would need to go,
If with thought more true and a broader
view,
We looked at this life below.

Oh! Why should we moan that life's
springtime has flown,
Or sigh for the fair summer time?
The autumn hath days filled with paeans
of praise,
And the winter hath bells that chime.

Don't let the song go out of your life,
Let it ring in the soul while here,
And when you go hence it shall follow you
thence,
And sing on in another sphere.

Then do not despond, and say that the
fond
Sweet songs of your life have flown,
For if ever you knew a song that was
true,
Its music is still your own.
—Kate R. Stiles in The Transcript.

THE SUNSHINE SIDE.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A pleasant prophecy of the future is made by the broader and more intelligent way now followed of helping those who need help as compared with the old methods of charity-giving. Then were considered simply the physical wants of the day without reference to the future; now with attention to these things is included a thought for good citizenship to be induced by training. Mental and moral welfare are considered as well as physical.

It is exceedingly interesting to note some of the movements out of the common order of work for humanity. Most of them have their origin in a small beginning which ripples outward from the center until the circling waves reach almost beyond measurement.

One of these is what is now known as the International Sunshine Society. The very name has a helpful sound, and when the object is understood, it is easy to see that both are in harmony. The latter is to show people how to be happy, and this is done in a practical way.

In the Woman's Journal is the following story of the society's beginning:

It originated from a suggestion by the head of the corps of women reporters of a New York daily newspaper—Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, an author and journalist. She proposed to her assistants that in exchanging Christmas cards they should omit the practice of writing their names on them, and after enjoying them a little while, should pass them on for the enjoyment of others, for whom the illustrations or sentiments might be appropriate. The simple plan was so successful that a brief account of it was printed in the columns of the paper. Responses and inquiries began at once to pour in, and others were moved to seek ways of brightening lives upon which some shadow was resting. The brightening process naturally came to be spoken of as "sunshine," and a society came into being. In three years it has accumulated a membership of more than six thousand. Organization has spontaneously developed in the whole almost every state and many foreign lands. A unique feature of the plan is the membership fee, which consists of a suggestion for helpfulness; and the dues, which are paid in acts of kindness.

Through the organization, books, magazines and papers are sent to the households where they are not; toys which are partly worn and of which the little owners are wearied go to those to whom they are a well-spring of delight; pictures and gifts from which the pristine pleasure has gone through familiarity brighten many a home in which they would otherwise be lacking. Co-operation, which is "the key note" of the society, makes happy both those who give and those who receive.

A most unique philanthropy is one in New York city which is called "School for Little Mothers." Hearing the name without knowing the purpose, and one is exceedingly puzzled to understand in what way humanity is to be helped. The following is the object as stated in a recent article in the Woman's Home Companion:

The object of this institution is to teach little girls to become excellent mothers—nothing more, nothing less. Here the pupils are given no instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, or in any of the other subjects learned in ordinary schools. Instead, they are taught here how to wash clothes and dishes properly, how to dress themselves neatly, even with cheap clothing; how to wash and dress their younger sisters and brothers, how to scrub and sweep; how to keep even a tenement home neat and cheerful; how to buy food and clothing economically; how to mend; how to sew, and how to cook dishes that are both cheap and appetizing. Each little mother is taught also how to act at table, being drilled first as waitress, next as a guest, and finally how to conduct herself in the capacity of a hostess.

It is very interesting to read of the way these little girls are taught the various things belonging to the care of a household; how they are trained to take care of the babies which are left at the home through the day, to wash and dress them, and to clean and mend their clothing. Beside these things, they are taken to the stores and the groceries and shown how to buy things wisely. Of course, a drill in cooking is a part of what is learned in this School for Little Mothers.

It must be remembered that these are children from poor families in the tenements, where both fathers and mothers must go out to work in order to earn enough to keep soul and body together. The good done in this way can hardly be calculated, for beside giving these girls present occupation, they are being prepared to make not only their own future lives, but that of those dependent upon them, both happy and comfortable.

This School for Little Mothers was, it is said, begun in a very small way several years ago by Mrs. Alma Calder Johnson, a New York writer of some prominence. The work has grown gradually and promises to be extended into other cities to accomplish a wonderful good.

In both of these movements there is an educational side, which is made entirely practical. This is, perhaps, more apparent upon the surface in the School for Little Mothers than in the Sunshine society, but the latter is arousing thought for others, thus training the moral nature towards the higher ideal.

In line with this is what is known as the Shut-In society. Quietly and unostentatiously, this movement goes on, carrying comfort and inspiration to many a sufferer. This, too, had its origin in an accident—the writing of letters by an invalid to other invalids—but the circle of its influence has spread until the members number thousands. The spirit of this, as also of the other, is to turn the thought from the darker side of the cares, the sorrows, the vexations of life toward the brighter one which Infinite love has provided. Phillips Brooks well expressed it in these lines:

"The little sharp vexations,
And the briars that catch and fret,
Why not take all to the Helper
Who has never failed us yet?
Tell Him about the heartache,
And tell Him the longings, too;
Tell Him the baffled purpose
When we scarce know what to do;
Then, leaving all our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden,
And carry away the song."

The last two lines describe the objects of all of these societies I have spoken of and many others which are working quietly and effectively to lighten the burden the greater part of humanity is carrying. It is well in these days of struggling and fighting, of bloodshed and misery, to turn away to the arts of peace, to the expressions of brotherhood in which is the effort to make those who suffer to sometimes

Forget that they bear the burden,
And carry away the song.

The Cozy Corner.

"Mac's Wife"—May I say a word to that "Perplexed" young man? If your lady-love is willing, by all means marry her, and she will gladly take what you can afford to give her. Mayhap your happiest days will be those in which you are working together to accumulate a fortune, which, we will hope, may sometime equal that of her father.

You will be doing both her and yourself an injustice in depriving yourselves for years of the help to be gained from mutual love, sympathy and companionship.

I advise that you share the burdens of life, and you will, both of you, better enjoy its pleasures. I should like to shake hands with you, young man, for I am sure your heart is in the right place, and you need only have confidence in your abilities to soon possess a happy home.

"Evangeline"—In reading the letter from Sarah B. Gurteen I am reminded of what I have endured from troublesome guests. Her letter contained many wholesome truths, and her pictures were not overdrawn.

She refers to those who come "between two dates." My pet aversion is to those who come regardless of dates. They usually make their appearance just as the family is sitting down to dinner, perhaps one of left-overs, and some extra preparation must be made for the guest. If we are doing our own work this is bad enough, but many os us know how much worse it is when we are obliged to meet the cross looks and words of an unwilling servant, and how we tremble lest her comments may reach the ears of the unexpected visitor.

As the coming of such people is uncertain, so is their going, and family arrangements have to be held in abeyance to suit their pleasure. I take real comfort in entertaining company—sometimes—but in hot weather and for unexpected guests I find that a little visiting goes a great way with me.

If there was always an understanding as to the date of coming, and of going, it would make everything pleasanter for both guest and hostess, and insure a repitition of the invitation to "come and spend a day, or a week, with us." I would like to hear what "Ramona" could say on this subject.

"Mrs. William Harmison" writes: I send you a few words on a subject that is of general interest to mothers, and though I may not be able to express myself as clearly as I would like to, I think what I write may induce someone else to take up the matter and so keep the ball a-rolling.

I refer to the difference that is often made in the treatment of the boys and girls of a family. The boys are put to work when quite young, while the girls are allowed to continue school for much longer time, thus gaining an education which makes them intellectually superior to the men, who will, in all probability, be their future husbands. Many times this causes unhappiness in a family, as a woman does not often truly love a man who is in any way her inferior.

So in social matters. The daughter is allowed to entertain her friends freely at home, but if the son invites in some of the boys to spend the evening he is scolded for it, and is expected to keep them too quiet for comfort, lest they annoy the family, or injure the furniture.

When this is so, who can very much blame the boys if they steal out of the house when they are supposed to be safe in their rooms, in order to meet their friends where they can enjoy themselves in their own way?

Our boys should have the same educational and social privileges that we afford their sisters if we would have them grow to be good men and citizens.

"Anne C. Newbiggin" presents this view of the temperance question:

I have recently had an experience that I would like to submit to those of the Cozy Corner who are interested in temperance work. In connection with this there was a discussion of the "lodge" question which has caused much unChristian feeling in our community, but of that I wish to speak, with the editor's permission, at another time.

A company of friends were at dinner, and in the course of the conversation my opinion was asked in regard to the taking of a pledge. I replied that while I was for temperance, I would not advocate signing a pledge, at least for myself. Of course there was a sensation, and many asked my reasons for making such a statement. I replied that I believed there were times when a person's life depended upon his taking some stimulant, and that to refuse to do so would be nothing more or less than committing suicide. If he was bound by a solemn pledge he must die or be dishonored by its breaking.

Take the instance recorded of a soldier in Africa. The troops were dying from hunger and thirst and the hospital surgeon administered a little liquor to keep them up till the supplies of food and water could reach the camp. This one soldier refused on account of his temperance pledge and died; the others were saved. I hold that this man disobeyed God's command by taking his own life in refusing the help that was offered him; that he had no right to deprive his family and his country of his services, putting that family on the charity of the world, in a measure, for their support. "Ah," cried the company, "that man was a hero, a martyr for a principle, and he who loses his life for such a reason, shall surely save it.'"

I do not see it so. To me it seems wicked for a man, or a woman, to place themselves where they have no option—no liberty of conscience. If they are too weak to keep from temptation without giving a written promise, let them insert a clause that would allow them to save their lives if it was necessary.

I do not wish any one to think I have had no experience of the terrible effects of drunkenness, for although I can thankfully say that while my own immediate home has always been free from the curse, I have seen its effects in other homes, and believe that I am as truly a temperance woman as any of those who trust so firmly in pledges.

"Mac's Wife" sends a recipe for canning corn which will be found in the Cook's Department.

"Housekeeper" writes that she has tried the recipes for brightening the nickel on her stove, and thanks the friends who sent them. Her stove is so badly tarnished that it does not show much improvement as yet, but she intends to persevere.

Will the members who so kindly answered inquiries please send their names and full addresses?

The words of the poem, "The Crop of Acorns," requested by H. E. Stoutenburg, have been sent by "Vermonter," "M. E. M." and "Mrs. A. C. D." and will appear in The Blade at an early date.

Mrs. J. F. W. requests a recipe for making cider vinegar.

A Reader would like directions for cleaning and caring for India ornamental brass work.

GOOD TO EAT AND DRINK.

In answer to the inquiry for a recipe for canning corn, "Mac's Wife" sends the following:

For Canning Corn.

After removing husks and silk, carefuly slice off about half of the corn with a sharp knife, then press or scrape with the back of the knife the remaining corn left on the cob. In this way you avoid cutting the cob with the corn. Fill a can about two-thirds full of corn, and with a round stick gently pack it down; put in more corn and pack, proceeding in this manner until your cans are filled as solidly as possible, then put on the rubbers and covers tightly. Arrange some cloth, hay or straw in the bottom of your wash boiler, lay the cans on it and completely cover them with cold water and let them boil steadily for three hours. Do not fear that the cans will burst, no matter how hard the corn is packed in them.

When you remove them from the water give the lid an extra turn if possible, and when they are cool wrap each one in paper and set away in a dark place. If this process is followed exactly, absolute success will result. Green and string beans are put up in the same way. Peas must be shaken down very closely, as they will shrink. They may then be treated as the other vegetables.

"Ignorance" asks: "Is sherbet an intoxicating drink, and what is the difference between a fruit punch and a fruit frappe?" I suppose it indicates great ignorance not to know, but the only way I have to learn is to ask."

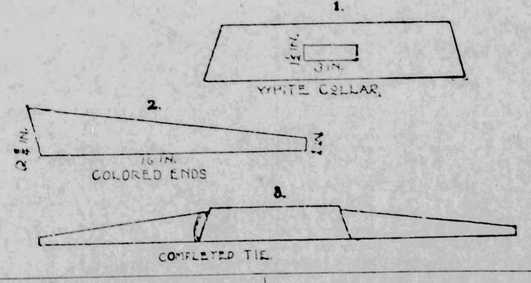
The difference is that a punch is either hot or iced, while a frappe is served half frozen, and in making the former liquor of some kind is generally used. Sherbet is usually merely frozen fruit juices. Here is a recipe for a sherbet that contains more than this, and which makes a very nourishing and grateful drink for warm weather:

Turkish Sherbet.

In one pint of water dissolve one pound of sugar and cook till a syrup is formed. When cold, add two cupfuls of lemon juice and one quart of very strong veal or chicken stock that has been carefully cleared. Freeze and serve as a course, or, without freezing, serve in cups half filled with ice.

NOTES FOR LATE SUMMER.

Among the minor articles of the toilet there is nothing that admits of so much variety, or adds so much to the finished appearance of a girl's dress, as her neckwear. To make one of the most popular of the ties now worn take a piece of dimity, or pique, two and a half inches wide and just long enough to go around the neck without lapping; make two thicknesses, and to the center of the inside piece sew a strip of cloth one and a half by three inches. This is to hold a piece of celluloid, or very stiff cardboard, which will keep the collar in place, and which can be removed when the tie must be washed. Now cut two



pieces of colored lawn sixteen inches long and one and three-fourths inches wide at one end, tapering to an inch at the other; double these, stitch all around and turn, finishing with a row of stitching on the right side. Fasten the widest end of these to the white collar at the bottom of each end.

One of the colored strips should be sewed to the collar only at the ends so that the other strip can be passed through it and then both are brought to the front and tied in a bow.

These directions may seem complicated, but it will be found very easy to do, and one can have any number and variety of ties at really no expense, as they are made from odds and ends of pieces of cloth.

"L. F. K.:" Your ideas are perfectly correct, and your gowns, if made according tothem, will be very becoming. Your brocade silk, though, perhaps, a trifle heavy for so young a person, will make a very elegant evening dress. You can, if you wish, have three narrow ruffles of taffeta around the foot of the skirt, with the brocade falling over them in points, or make the entire dress of the latter. If taffeta is combined with the skirt, the design must be continued in the waist.

"Nellie Bly:" A grey silk will be much more appropriate for you to wear at your second wedding, than white would be. Use white lace garniture and white gloves. At a home wedding, unless the bride wears her traveling gown and expects to go directly away, no bonnet is worn.

"Short and Stout:" Have your dresses made as devoid as possible of all ruffles, or cross-wise trimmings; wear dark colors, except around the throat, and do not endeavor to make yourself look "slim" by darwing in your waist. It will only add to your troubles.

The fashion of making doylies, tray cloths, etc., in matched sets, does not obtain this season, the present fancy being for odd pieces. This gives a wider range for individual taster in color combinations and is a relief to the eye which grows tired of seeing the same pattern repeated in all articles of table decoration.

A very odd and pretty conceit that is introduced in many of the patterns for centerpieces is cobwebs among the flowers. These are worked with silvery white silk, exactly the same as in lace work, except that the linen is not cut away from under them.

Not only white, but ecru and lemon colored linen is used in making these cloths, with very good effect. A Carafe doilie done on a piece of dark linen with jewel-work, was much admired at a recent exhibition of fancy work. The jewels were of the most vivid shades, and were placed very closely together around the edge of the doiley, which was finished with long and short buttonhole stitch in white silk.

MRS. McKINLEY

Nearing the house we met the roomy, two-seated carriage, drawn by Selim and Defiance, those glistening bay Arabians, that are no less the pride of President McKinley than of his wife. The coachman, whose livery and skin made a harmonious effect in tan, was driving to the boarding stable hard by, at the close of the morning drive. It was, as all Canton knows, 10 o'clock—any boy in the town will give you the McKinley schedule. Breakfast at 8:30, a drive till 10, home till 4 with luncheon at 1, a drive from 4 to 6, dinner and a social hour thereafter on the piazza.

Two of the Barber girls, Mrs. McKinley's nieces, were in the comfortable parlor to meet her on her return. They brought fresh flowers from the old Saxton place, alike hers and their girlhood home. The room was already gay with bloom, for the daily supply from the White House conservatories had just been distributed.

Besides quantities of choice roses and other hot-house flowers, the house held many from neighboring gardens, for the mistress is passionately fond of every flower that grows. On a low table near her chair a bowl of day lilies exhaled fragrance.

Analogy between these flowers and the woman occurred to the visitor. Her gentle face is of the lily's hue, the texture of the flesh as fine as the flower's waxen petals, and her form is clad in lustrous white, quite untouched by color. She gives cordial greeting from her chair, extending a slender jeweled hand, and smiling a welcome whose ineffably sweet expression becomes a memory treasure. Her invariable reply when asked regarding her health is, "I am well, thank you," and only on her worst days will she acknowledge illness, and then alone to those of her household.

Mrs. McKinley frankly prefers Canton to Washington, for the life in her old home is better suited to her strength. Friends and neighbors come in for short calls, and invite her most informally to their homes, but the idea of a function is entirely out of the question. President and Mrs. McKinley are much given to informal hospitality, and every night or so several friends join them, and Mr. Cortelyou, their secretary and guest, at dinner. Last Monday evening they all enjoyed a neighborhood musical at Mr. Harter's, and the President was especially happy when Miss Kate Huntington sang his favorite dark song, "Louisiana Lou." Miss Huntington, one of the most charming of Canton society girls, really made the song famous. When it was now she sang it one evening at the McKinleys', and the President liked it so well, that it is known to all the brass bands in the country as his favorite.

Four times during their Canton sojourn the McKinleys have driven over to Massillon to lunch with friends.

Mrs. McKinley loves this drive of nine miles, which carries her along the rolling roadways from whence she looks across fertile farms to the gentle wooded hills of Stark county. The blue haze of the forests, and the uninterrupted sweep of blue sky, seem to be Nature's tribute to the first lady of this beautiful land, whose favorite color is blue.

For years Mrs. McKinley has shown a marked preference for light shades of blue, especially that tint known as robin's egg. It appears in her room furnishing, in many of her gowns and in her bonnets. This spring, however, she decided to have most of her summer toilets white, for, she says, they are more becoming and more seasonable. She had fewer gowns than usual, because their building is such an ordeal to her. Her modiste, like that of nearly every Washington woman, lives in New York, and the trouble of a journey is added to that of a decision of fabric and fashion.

Mrs. McKinley has from girlhood chosen the richest of dress materials. She rarely wears anything but silk, and that of the heaviest and most lustrous quality. She never wears black, but always a light color. In traveling she wears gobelin blue, or gray, relieved by much white, and her gowns are always richly trimmed with lace or whatever applied embroidery is the fashion. Her anemic condition makes it possible for her to wear silk the hottest day, indeed, she exulted in the weather of last week, drove in the parching heat and was happy because she could leave off her little wrap, without which she is rarely seen. She has no dimities or lawns, and she does not own nor believe in wrappers. She dresses for breakfast in light or white silk and similarly for dinner.

That garment of the people, the shirt waist, has no place in her wardrobe, and she rarely orders a tailor gown. Since an attack of typhoid fever some years ago, Mrs. McKinley has worn her wavy hair short. The effect is of a close, curled, coiffure, parted in the middle, and forming a halo of gold, now lightly touched with silver, about the face. Her only hair ornaments are a pair of shell side-combs, set with small diamonds.

Mrs. McKinley never appears in hats, but her collection of bonnets is varied, and in keeping with the quiet elegance of her dress. A French creation, which she has worn more than any other this summer, is of gray chip, trimmed with blue velvet cornflowers and white lace.

One would naturally conclude that the sapphire, turquoise, or some blue stone, would be Mrs. McKinley's favorite gem. But she does not care for color in jewelry. The diamond is her chosen gem. The President has fostered his wife's great admiration for this stone by numerous gifts of flawless diamonds, set in rings, brooches and a collar. Occasionally for dress she wears a pair of splendid solitaires in her ears. Bracelets she does not care for, and as she never wears a decollette gown, the collar is rarely in demand.

A little room, which opens on the small verandah of the right wing, is Mrs. McKinley's day room or den. Here are her luxurious couch and family portraits. A drawer of her little desk holds photographs of the President from his boyhood, and the collection is her especial pride. When business takes him from home, she beguiles her rest hours by perusal of these, her blue eyes filled with loving adoration. A wicker basket piled high with bright colored wools is a feature of this room, for Mrs. McKinley finds endless diversion in crochet and converts the worsted into useful trifles for her friends. There is a folding card table, too, for a small game of euchre is one of her quiet enjoyments. She reads the magazines, but she likes better than all else to have the President read the papers to her. And this he does each day.

The front porch at McKinley's is, during the day, the dividing line between the public and the home. It is a long verandah, rather narrow, an effect of breadth being obtained from the striped awnings which extend from its roof. It is furnished solely with a row of big rocking chairs, and here men from all over the country await their turn with the President. A white waistcoated Frenchman comes from the hallway at a step upon the porch. To the often-repeated request, he answers gravely, "I'll see," and is gone to the room at the end of the hall. Then emerges Cortelyou, the secretary, in perfect form, well mannered and with all the craft and charm of the diplomat. One degree nearer the President, and with what cordiality! How simple it seems! And is—for soon the visitor, if a man and worthy, receives a hearty welcome and a hearing from the ruler of the nation. The woman visitor fares better. With a chivalry which the cares of office can not outweigh, William McKinley leaves his desk and his importunate men, and comes out upon the porch to bid her good morning and to make her welcome distinctive.

Promiscuous calls cease with the close of day. The reporters quit the porch and go to their several hotels to send out their copy. The pilgrims leave by evening tram. The quiet of home is restored.

Tall trees prevent the bright moonlight from disclosing the bald patches of lawn, for the grass died in a good cause four year sago. It falls silvery on the high stone flower vases on either side of the broad walk, and it sifts through the vines of the porch and falls tenderly on two figures there—a stalwart, earnest man, and by his side a fragile woman in white, happy in her husband, and content in the peacefulness of home.

MARY RUTH LOCKE.

The Youngfolks

All of its subscribers, some space must be devoted to them.

As it seems to be impossible for us to have more room than for five or six letters each week, Miss Prudence endeavors to select such as will be of the most general interest and to divide the honors, so that none will be neglected altogether. Often all are equally good, and it is very difficult for her to choose.

The letters that are delayed are generally those which are good at any time, while some must be used at once to be of interest. Occasionally there will be a number of letters with only a sentence or two of interest, and in order that all may be recognized these are included in a symposium.

There are many things besides the editor's personal wishes to be considered in this matter, but all may be sure their letters are appreciated, and that Miss Prudence will do the best she can for them. Any suggestion for reorganizing our work will be gladly received, and after this explanation the Chaperone will not occupy so much space, but devote it all to the nice letters you are to send her.

"Isabel"—So we are to "think about it," are we? That is exactly what I have been doing for the last year. I cannot write a scholarly letter such as we have been having, and so there was nothing for me to do but stand aside and long for the old-fashioned ones that were so interesting. When ignorant people like I sit down to rest after a day's work, we do not like to study, and those who are not housekeepers are teachers and business men and women who, I should think, had all the studying they want in their work.

Then, too, I think those letter circles injure the M. G. R., for since they were formed we scarcely ever hear from our once reliable friends. Take for instance New England Girl; I am sure there isn't one of us who do not enjoy her letters, but since she has been president of this work she has been so busy that she could not write to us. So with Zack Stubbs, Phrenologist, Philosopher, Coralyn, Indian Bill, Cara Mia, Bonnie Burnie (though she has another excuse), and others who have been the backbone of our organization. When such as these leave any venture it cannot help but die.

What have I been doing? I have been very ill for weeks at a time with rheumatism, then my mother died and we moved back to Indiana so I could keep house for my father, and last October we welcomed to our hearts and home a M. G. R. grandson (on both father's and mother's side) for Miss Prudence.

Do you wonder that I have not written, or that I have often longed for some of the good old letters we used to have in the M. G. R.?

"New England Girl"—The M. G. R. discontinued? No, indeed, but as for the poem studies, I move they be indefinitely postponed. I know I am not "literary," because try as I may I cannot become interested in them, and long for the bright, chatty letters and the good old times when we had picnics, reunions, Christmas trees and such things. If such a state of affairs can be renewed New England Girl will promise to come back and do her very best. Now friends all speak up and let Miss Prudence know what she can depend upon from you.

After giving his reasons for the decadence of the column—and excellent ones they were—"Make Haste" says: I trust that now the M. G. R. will take on new life, and I will try to be of more service to it in the future, for my heart is in a newly organized Merry-Go-Round.

"Baby Bye"—Shall the Merry-Go-Round be discontinued? No, a thousand times no. Let us keep it going for the sake of the faithful few who have done the best they could, and perhaps the others will return to reinforce us. To me the poem studies are very interesting and beneficial, but as some desire a change I will suggest that we have some interesting topic given upon which any who choose may write, and others write upon whatever subject they wish.

"Red Cloud"—Like some of the other truants I ask to be taken back into the fold. I have been an attentive, if not an active member, and when one is writing eight hours daily on business matters, he will naturally prefer to read some one else's letters to writing one himself.

I was much interested in the appeal of the "Rueful Knight" in Cozy Corner, and would like to hear the opinion of the M. G. R.'s on the subject. I think the girl's father acted in a very sensible manner.

Several other letters are omitted for want of room, but they are all good, and express the same opinions as those given. Next week we are to have an interesting account of the geysers in Yellowstone park by "Nellie, Mo.," an excursion party by "Queen" and a visit to a camp of United States soliders by "Bessie Dale", besides other interesting letters.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For August.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Edinburg in 1737, and was an artist who painted portraits in miniature, and was also distinguished for his skillful imitations of the old engravers, which he executed with a pen so correctly as to deceive even connoisseurs. He published a volume of poems, and an essay on the Elements of Beauty. Among his other studies he cultivated a knowledge of chemistry, and discovered a method of preserving meats and vegetables during long sea voyages. He died in 1801.

ILLI NOIS.

2—PRINTERS' PI.

"Ot notbd si ot knhti, dna ot nikht si ot evot mip."

METTA.

3—DOUBLE CROSS-WORDS.

```
      X           X
    O X O       O X O
  X X X X X X X X X X
    O X O       O X O
      X           X
    O X O       O X O
  X X X X X X X X X X
    O X O       O X O
      X           X
```

1—Two consonants.
2—A pole, and to obtain.
3—Pertaining to politics.
4—To immerse, and a snare.
5—Two consonants.
6—The edge of anything, and the initials of a great country.
7—That which cannot be avoided.
8—A man's nickname, and devoured.
9—A consonant, and a letter that is sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant.

The centrals down and across spell the excuse for considerable moral laxness about election time.

A. V. O'TERR.

4—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The length of a line drawn from the top of a telegraph pole to a certain point on the ground, is 45 ft.; the distance horizontally from the pole to a certain point in the line is 12 ft.; the distance vertically from the ground to the same point, in the line is 18 ft. What is the height of the telegraph pole?

G. W. B.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us what year it was that contained 445 days, and by whose order, and for what purpose it was thus made?

PLAYNE BLAYNE.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense; the third, good humor; the fourth, wit."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of August 10.

1—Elizabeth Fry.
2—Words forming double diagonal: food, seer, lmiy, root (orrus), back, (achs) deer, clrie, lowa, Ante, liar, chin. Diagonals, Republican, Democratic.
3—4734 or 50, ft. (solution in Chat).
4—The Presidential election.
5—In the Adams-Jefferson contest of 1796, an elector from Pennsylvania, by the name of Samuel Miles, who was pledged to Adams, cast his vote for Jefferson. Hence the dictum that "An elector is chosen to act, not to think or to exercise his own judgment."
6—Longfellow wrote:

"Be not like a stream that brawls
Loud with shallow waterfalls;
But in quiet self control,
Link together soul and soul."

Chat.

Seven is universally considered a lucky number, and the Schoolmistress herself is luck this morning, since seven of her best pupils reported with good lessons.

Those were: Illi Nois, W. A. Hoyt, W. P. E., N. Holt, S. E. J., Rubber and Mac.

J. A. G. recited his first lesson in the 'Cademy, and may be sure he will be welcomed and given a front seat if he comes again.

Mc.—Terence had to have that extra "a," so took "poet's license."

W. P. E., did not you forget something you intended to read in your last?

Rubber: The Schoolmistress received your solution as a message from another, but it has been so long since you "ran in."

W. A. Hoyt, your note for W. P. E. has been forwarded to him with answer to the same subject from "Mac." We would probably hear from the gentleman shortly.

Solution of Elfa's problem: By the terms of the problem, the lower line passes through the center of a circle of 50 ft. radius, whose area is 7854 ft. The crescent consists of 1-2 of a circle and two isosceles triangles, 50 ft. on a side, or 2500 divided by 2 plus the sq. of 50 plus 2 squared minus 50 minus 2 squared or 4356 times 50 or 2500 plus 2500 or 4356.

Lonely Hoosier, your request has been turned over to The Cozy Corner, and will probably be answered soon.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened
heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

A number of answers have been received to the question, "Shall the M. G. R. be discontinued?" from the senior members—those whose letters may be said to have built up our reputation and made this one of the most interesting departments of The Blade. From a careful reading of these, Miss Prudence is satisfied there is no lack of interest in our column, only in the way it has been conducted, and she has received some suggestions for the future, and hopes for others, so that it may become a model organization.

The unanimous verdict is that the M. G. R. shall continue, and this is a gratification to the Chaperone, who would feel that much pleasure had been taken from her life if she could not meet with some of her "Blade" girls and boys each week. While all enjoy our meetings, the feeling seems to be that the object of our association would be more fully carried out by substituting pleasant, chatty letters on various subjects, for the carefully prepared reviews sent by a few. One object was "self-improvement," but that should not crowd out all pleasure, so we will omit the poem studies for a time, and confine the "improvement" to the preparation of our letters.

The most serious complaint that has been made is that our space is too limited to make the department a success; that same letters were never published; others retained for weeks before they were used, and many received a mere mention by the editor, instead of being given in full.

It is true that we are limited to a very small space, but the M. G. R. outgrew all expectations, for one reason. Another is that, strange as it may seem to us, there are people who would like to read of politics, war news and current events, and as The Blade aims to please

"IT WAS A LITTLE GIRL WITH A LARGE BUNDLE IN HER ARMS."

THE CROP OF ACORNS.

There came a man in days of old
To hire a piece of land for gold,
And urged his suit in accents meek;
One crop alone is all I seek;
That harvest o'er the claim I yield
And to its lord resign the field.

The owner some misgivings felt,
And coldly with the stranger dealt;
But found his last objection fail,
And honied eloquence prevail;
So took the proffered price in hand
And for one crop leased out the land.

The wily tenant sneered with pride,
And sowed the crop with acorns wide;
At first like tiny shoots they grew,
Then broad and wide their branches
threw;
But long before those oaks sublime
Aspiring reached their forest prime,
The cheated landlord mouldering lay
Forgotten with his kindred clay.

O, ye whose years unfolding fair
Are fresh with youth and free from care,
Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your souls to hire,
No parley hold, reject the suit,
Nor let one seed the soil pollute.

My child, their first approach beware!
With firmness break the insidious snare,
Lest as the acorns grew and throve
Into a sun-excluding grove,
Thy sins a dark o'ershadowing tree.
—Mrs. Sigourney.

"BOY WANTED."

"There! I guess that ought to bring one, early to-morrow morning'" said Mr. Jonathan Peabody, as he finished tacking the card on his front door, and stood back to view his work. "Boys are plentiful enough, but they are so trifling," he added, as he locked the door on the inside for the night.

Uncle Jonathan, as his customers called him, had sold papers and periodicals from that little shop for twenty years. The children in the neighborhood all knew him. Business had been so brisk of late that Uncle Jonathan had determined to get a boy to help him about the shop and deliver packages. The room was scrupulously clean and cheerful, and as he trotted back and forth, he talked to Thomas, a large gray cat, that purred sociably and rubbed against his legs. Then he lifted the cover of a pot which was boiling upon the stove, and stirred the pudding of yellow meal.

"Thomas, did you hear a knock?" he asked. "Now, we never open shop after we have closed for the night; every one knows that; still, Thomas, we must see who it is. Who's there?" he called.

It was a child's voice replied, but so faintly he could not understand the words. Children always appealed to Uncle Jonathan's heart, so he set down the lamp and made haste to open the door.

It was a little girl with a large bundle in her arms. The night was clear, but very cold, and the sharp air cut like a knife, and threatened to blow out the light, so that Uncle Jonathan had to close the door to a small crack; a most inhospitable way, he thought, to talk with a child.

"Come inside, my dear, and tell me what you want; it's too cold to be standing here," he said.

"Please, sir," said the girl, as he closed the door, "you wanted a boy?"

"Yes—so I do; do you know of one?"

She did not reply at once, but commenced tugging at the bundle she held in her arms; it was a heavy shawl, and when she found the head of a fractious pin and pulled it out, the shawl fell away from the tumbled head and rosy cheeks of a baby boy, of perhaps three years of age.

"Bless my stars!" exclaimed Uncle Jonathan. "It's a baby."

"Yes, sir," said the girl. "But it's a boy."

Then Uncle Jonathan laughed. How he did laugh and shake and chuckle, while the children watched him with great, round serious eyes.

"Please, sir, you said you wanted a boy." The child's voice was so sad so reproachful, that Uncle Jonathan immediately stopped laughing.

"I did, I did, dear; but one big enough to help me in the store. Now if you were a boy you could carry papers, you see, but a baby——" again he broke into a hearty peal of laughter in which the baby joined, clapping his hands.

"That's right, my little man; you see the funny side, don't you? and since mustn't cry," as he saw two big tears steal down the girl's face. "I'll tell you what we'll do. Come into the back room and we'll all have supper together and talk it over; the pudding is done."

The magic word "pudding" dried the tears, and while Uncle Jonathan busied himself putting on an extra blue and white plate, cup and saucer, and a pewter mug which he took from the top shelf of the cupboard, the child took off her own ragged jacket and hood and released the baby from his imprisonment in the gray shawl.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Mary MacDonald, sir, and baby's name is Roderick."

"Scotch," said Uncle Jonathan. "That is good, honest stock, isn't it, Thomas? Where is—where is your mother?" Uncle Jonathan asked the question hastily, for the children did not show much evidence of a mother's care.

"Mother died two weeks ago," and Mary's voice broke. "And father went away when Roddy was a tiny little baby, and, oh, sir—" it seemed as if the warmth of the room and Uncle Jonathan's kindly manner had suddenly given her confidence. "I am too little to sew, so mother did; you see, I am only eleven this winter, sir, and I can't earn any money. You said you wanted a boy. I thought Roddy might do; he is such a good little boy, he hardly ever cries. And if you would let me come and see him sometimes."

By this time the tears were rolling fast down the child's face, and something dropped with a big splash into the pewter cup which Uncle Jonathan had taken up to fill with milk.

"Come, come," he said, clearing his throat two or three times; "we are forgetting all about our supper. Come, Roddy, little man, if you are going to be my boy you must sit on Uncle Jonathan's knee and drink milk from this nice cup. It's Thomas' milk, but Thomas won't care; he'll hunt a nice, fat little mouse with a long tail for his supper."

Ah! it was a merry supper; the golden pudding and the creamy milk were the most delicious the children had ever eaten. By and by their sad little story came out. They had no one, since Uncle Jonathan had no one; so it was no strange that the old customers were surprised next morning by a quiet, bright-faced little girl behind the counter, and that a yellow-haired, red-cheeked baby toddled about the store and made friends with every one.

"Some of your folks turned up at last?" they said; and Uncle Jonathan nodded his head with a face beaming with such happiness that the customers all congratulated him, and went out feeling as though something good had come into their own lives.—Universalist Leader.

GREATEST SINCE CIVIL WAR

Parade of Grand Army in Chicago.

CITY'S GREAT WELCOME

Weather was Ideal, and the Occasion Went Off Without a Hitch.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Along streets filled with a cheering multitude, past towering buildings gay with the glow of the stars and stripes, through arches of honor, beneath suspended banners, and swinging portraits of illustrious leaders, now part of the muster beyond that dark river whose brink their feet had so often pressed on fields of death, 35,000 of the life guard of the nation—the Grand Army of the Republic—marched to-day.

It was their greatest parade since that day in 1865, when with ranks fresh from the triumphs of war, they had marched down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington with their faces turned toward home, and their hearts filled with the promise of the victories of peace.

It was probably the last of the great parades upon which the members of the Grand Aarmy will march on earth. The average age of the veterans is close upon the average span of human life, its ranks are thinning fast, and its membership has commenced to fall away. The muster roll, must hereafter, according to the officials of the organization, decrease more rapidly than at any period from the ending of the war to now.

The last year of the century across the years of which they have emblazoned so glorious a record was a most fitting time for what so many of them have declared will be their last review; still more appropriate was it that sun and wind combined to produce a day eminently suitable for the occasion. A light breeze came off Lake Michigan, strong enough to lift the banners out in the full length of their folds, and at times with force sufficient to make it necessary for more than one old soldier to grasp the staff to keep the flag on high. It mattered nothing, however, how many hands were necessary on the staff. They were ready always. The veterans carried the flag to-day as they had carried it forty years ago, and save in salute not a banner was lowered, not a fold touched the ground.

Not in many years has Chicago extended so affectionate a welcome to the stranger within her gates, as that she gave to-day to the heroes of the Grand Army. As her people watched the march of the old soldiers, there flashed across them the thought that filled the mind of the historian when he wrote of the heroes of King David: "These are mighty men." As Chicago estimated them so she greeted them. Notwithstanding the age of the members of the G. A. R. more members had announced their intention of joining in the line than was expected by the most sanguine of the veterans; old soldiers from every state in the Union were in the march with their comrades of former years, and throughout the length of the parade, 7,000 posts of the Grand Army had representation. The parade, which started at the intersection of Randolph street and Michigan avenue, was about five hours in passing a given point. The line of march was short, and from the start to the south end of the Court of Honor, where it disbanded after passing in review before Commander-in-Chief Shaw, it comprised twenty-seven of the city squares.

Even though the majority were of advanced years, the parade moved swiftly and without breaks or disorder. The columns came on twelve abreast, well closed, solid and compact. The formations were almost invariably well kept, for the men who had gone through years of desperate war without being guilty of straggling, were too old to be laggards now.

The Great Parade.

The marching column was headed by a detachment of the city police under the command of Lieut. Flynn, which in battalion formation swept the street from curb to curb. Behind them came a band of seventy pieces, and then Chief Marshal J. H. Wood with his immediate staff, consisting of Col. H. S. Dietrich, Col. J. E. Stuart and Col. C. E. Young. A regiment of assistant marshals and aides came clattering on, and then behind the great band of the Second infantry, Illinois National Guard, came Commander in Chief Shaw and members of his staff, comprising Adjutant General T. J. Stewart, Quartermaster General E. A. Atkinson, Inspector General M. J. Cummings, Judge Advocate General Torrence and Chief of Staff J. Cory Wrenn.

Ahead of the carriages containing Acting Governor Warder, who supplied the place of Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison, and Executive Director Harris, who with Commander in Chief Shaw entered the reviewing stand. During the parade marched Lafayette post No. 140, of New York city, commanded by Allen C. Bakewell. Cheer after cheer went up as Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, accompanied by his aides, rode past the reviewing stand. All along the line of march the General had been given many flattering greetings, but the warmth of the reception that met him as he approached the stand where Commander Shaw was awaiting to receive his salute, caused him to flush with pleasure, and to bow his acknowledgments again and again.

Twelve heralds in costume, each bearing a long trumpet, came down the avenue announcing in mellow tones the approach of the pageant of patriotism which followed close behind them. Fifty members of Columbia post, of Chicago, wearing handsome uniforms of dark green formed a hollow square in the center of which were borne fifty battleflags carried by New York regiments during the war. The spectacle of the worn and tattered flags was greeted, at times with cheers and at times with a deep silence more expressive than applause could ever be. Whether the crowd cheered or kept silence, it showed deep feeling, and from end to end of the parade, all hats were off as the flags went by.

A long line of carriages followed the battle flags, each containing ladies who are officials of the various organizations which are affiliated with the Grand Army. Among these were Mrs. Harriet J. Dodge, president of the Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Julia P. Schade, president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. Ada Johnson, president of the Army Nurses Association, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brigham, president of the Daughters of Veterans. Close behind the carriages came three platoons of the members of Columbia Post, acting as a rear guard, while a score of veterans as special escort marched beside the vehicles. Bidwell Wilkeson Post, of Buffalo, which had the largest number of men in ranks of any organization that came from outside Chicago and Cook county, made a fine appearance as they came marching past the stand headed by the Buffalo military band of fifty pieces.

The old Continental Drum and Bugle corps of New York city led Chapin Post, also from New York, and both were heartily cheered for their excellent appearance and marching. Then came the Arion military band of Milwaukee, forming the vanguard for the various departments which marched under the leadership of their department commanders. Wisconsin was given the right of the line and as her column came turning around the corner of Jackson Boulevard into the broad sweep of Michigan avenue, and with bands playing and colors flying the Army of the Republic came marching down, the people seemed to realize that here at last came the true pageant of patriotism. The old worn out fluttering flags that had gone before were nothing in themselves, but as representatives of the power that gave them the glory. Marching behind them under colors fresher and brighter as their own fame must ever grow with the advancing years came the emblem of that power, in the fighting men of a military race unconquered yet by land and sea. In them lay, and through them came, the force that has made the nation what it is and what it will be. No matter what might come in the future before them they had made the past a glory that may mellow but never grow dim, and the crowd seeming to catch these things in a breath, as rank after rank the old soldiers wheeled into the avenue, went wild with enthusiasm. They cheered, waved their hats and cheered again until they could cheer no more. Then they stood as they had stood for the battered flags, with bared heads, as the veterans, with steps more halting than of old, but with hearts as high as ever, passed on to make the parade of 1900 what they had made many another march—a credit to themselves and an honor to their country.

LEO RASSIEUR.
He Will Be Elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—This was the day of the Grand Army encampment set aside for the men of the navy and from morning until evening, the ensigns of the men of the sea were given precedence over the battleflags of the men who fought on land. Two thousand strong, the men who fought with Farragut, Dupont and Porter, along the Atlantic coast in the Gulf and up and down the Mississippi river, marched through the streets, which were packed with a cheering, applauding multitude. Beside the men who fought afloat from '61 to '65 came the younger generation who helped to smash Montejo's fleet in Manila, and made glorious history when Cervera sailed from Santiago harbor to overwhelming defeat. With the veterans of the navy marched a band of men whose lot during the war comprised the worst hardships—but none the less was as full of glory as the career of the bravest fighters of them all. These were the members of the Association of ex-Prisoners of War who received an enthusiastic greeting as they marched along.

Preceding the naval parade, the big naval arch, erected at Michigan avenue and Hubbard Court, near the John A. Logan monument, and marking the south end of the Court of Honor, was dedicated. Although the exercises were held at a comparatively early hour, an immense crowd witnessed the ceremonies in honor of the naval veterans. The exercises were exceedingly simple. Shortly after 9 o'clock Major E. A. Bigelow, secretary of the G. A. R.; Bishop Samuel Fallows, and Dr. E. P. Murdock, past commander-in-chief and member of Fargaut Post, G. A. R., who had been selected to make the dedicatory speech, left G. A. R. headquarters at the Palmer House, and escorted by the Wilkenson Post, No. 9, of New York, a detachment of the Illinois Association of Naval Veterans, and the Illinois First regiment band were driven from Michigan avenue to the big white arch erected in honor of the veterans of the navy. After the band had played "America" the crowd meantime standing with uncovered heads, Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered a prayer. Commodore George L. Seavey, national commander of the naval veterans, then introduced Dr. Murdock, who, in a brief eloquent speech, eulogized the gray-headed tars for the part they took in the fight for the Union, and dedicated the arch to their honor. Again the veterans and the thousands of spectators uncovered as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Bishop Fallows delivered the benediction, and Commodore Seavey and his escort left immediately for Randolph street and Michigan avenue to take their places in the parade of the naval veterans.

Gen. John C. Black to-day received telegrams of regret from Maj. Gen. Wm. Shafter, commanding the department of the Pacific; Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, at Rochester, N. Y.; Governor John R. Tanner, at Glenwood Springs, Col.; Senator John M. Thurston and Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, at Washington.

Sherman Sailed.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The transport Sherman sailed yesterday for Nagasaki with troops and supplies destined for China. On board the vessel are battalions of the Second, Fifth and Eighth regiments, together with general officers, surgeons, hospital corps and signal corpsmen. There are over 1,600 officers and men on the transport.

LOOKS LIKE FINAL STAGE

Of the Campaign Against the Boers.

BRITISH LOSE HEAVILY

But the Boers Are Giving Way Before Their Advance.

Lorenzo Marques, Aug. 28.—Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Machadodorp. The Boers are said to have been defeated with great loss, leaving their guns and ammunition in the hands of the British.

London, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 27, says:

"It is stated that fighting with Botha's commandos was resumed this morning. The Boer lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The British casualties are reported to be considerable."

Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, Aug. 27, as follows:

"Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. To-day we made a satisfactory advance and met with decided success. The work fell entirely to Buller's troops and resulted in the capture of Bergandal, a very strong position two miles northwest of Dalmanutha. I met Buller at Bergendal shortly after it was reached by our troops. I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared, on account of the approach being across an open glacis for two or three thousand yards and the determined stand of the enemy. The Inniskillings, and Second Rifle brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered most. I hope the casualties do not exceed fifty or sixty. One officer was killed and two were wounded. A good many Boers were killed, and a pompom (quick firing gun) was captured.

"French advanced on the left to Swatzkopjes, on the Leydenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of Pole-Carew's division to-morrow.

"Baden-Powell reports that he occupied Nilstroom without opposition. As the country where he and Paget are operating is dense bush and veldt it is not desirable at the present to proceed further north and their troops are returning to Pretoria."

New York, Aug. 28.—Lord Roberts' dispatches announce what many people here take to be the beginning of the final stage in the South African campaign, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The commander-in-chief held a council of war with his lieutenants, Buller, French and Pole-Carew, on Saturday, and on Sunday began a general attack on Gen. Botha's intrenched position, on which not much impression had been made.

In the preliminary operations of the previous few days the Boers had chosen a line of defense of great natural strength, stronger in fact than any they have held since they fell back from the Tugela. The forces were disposed along a formidable chain of hill country, extending over a front nearly 30 miles, their flanks resting on spurs of broken ground protected by morasses.

The British advance begun on the west to the north of Belfast from which place the Boers fell back toward the Lydenburg road. Lord Roberts reports that the Boers are making a most determined resistance in a locality well adapted for their defensive tactics and badly suited for cavalry movements.

Some experts think that this is really Gen. Botha's last stand and that if defeated here he will be completely crushed. Lord Roberts superiority in numbers is so great that he may probably work right around the Boers and drive them from their position by menacing their line of retreat. To judge from previous experience it is unlikely that the Boers would stay long enough to permit the manoeuvre to be accomplished.

Meanwhile the Boers are themselves busy in an endeavor to raid Lord Robers' lines of communications both in the Orange River Colony and in Natal. At Winburg, in the neighborhood of the scene of some of Gen. Dewet's most remarkable exploits a body of imperial yeomanry was in difficulties under an attack of a considerable force of Boers on last Friday. They were rescued by reinforcements hastily sent up from Kronstadt and the Ilbron. On Sunday the Boers again renewed their attack on Winburg but were beaten off, having among the prisoners captured by the British Commandant Olivier.

To judge by the fact that heavy reinforcements have been ordered to prepare to embark for South Africa in the next few days the British war office does not yet believe that warlike operations are drawing to a close.

GEN. OLIVIER CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 27.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce-Hamilton at Winburg. Gen. Olivier has been captured."

The text of Lord Roberts dispatch, from Belfast, under to-day's date, announcing the capture of Gen. Olivier, shows that three of Olivier's sons also were captured in the attack which the Boers made from three sides on Winburg. Lord Roberts adds that Gen. Olivier was "the moving spirit among the Orange colony during the war." Boers in the southwest portion of the

CORDUA EXECUTED.

London, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretroia, dated August 24, gives details of the execution on Friday of Lieutenant Cordua, of the Transvaal artillery, convicted by a court-martial of breaking his parole in plotting to abduct Lord Roberts and kill British officers. Cordua walked fearlessly to the garden behind the jail. At his own request he was not bound, and sat in a chair with folded arms. He told Captain Barchard, commanding the firing party, that he was ready and ten bullets struck him. The body was buried near the spot where the lieutenant fell.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Gen. Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., arrived in Chicago last night to consult with the executive committee on the last details concerning the coming celebration, which, he says, promises to be the largest and most successful encampment in the history of the organization.

"Our membership is decreasing rapidly every year," said the commander-in-chief, "and soon the G. A. R. will be a thing of the past. I hope, however, that before we pass out of existence we will change our memorial day from the 30th of May to the last Sunday in May. Memorial day should be given over to patriotism and inspiration, and not to boat racing and ball games.

"I shall recommend at the national convention that the date be changed, and while I cannot say what the action of the delegates will be, I hope to find that they are all with me."

BARBAROUS FILIPINOS

Practice Terrible Atrocities Whenever Opportunity Is Presented.

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 27.—Lieut. William Weaver, of the Thirty-second United States volunteers, who resigned in the spring on account of illness and just returned from the Philippines, tells of the barbarities practiced by the Filipinos upon American soldiers. He said that outside of the Macabebes, who are friendly to the Americans, the Filipinos are very cruel.

"Six men were killed at Dinalupijahn," said Lieut. Weaver, "and I do not think there was a man who had fewer than ten bullet holes in his body.

"In the case of one American soldier, it looked as though the muzzle of the revolver had been placed right in his eye and fired. He was also stabbed in the neck and breast with bayonets. Here is another sample of their cruelty. Harry Easter, of Emporia, and MacDonald, of Iowa, two of my company, were killed in Stanley. Harry Easter was shot in the neck and the other man was shot in the back of the head. Only about twenty of the company were with them, and they were attacked by about 250 Filipinos.

"The Americans fought them an hour and 45 minutes. They had to leave the dead, and when they came back, the rebels had stripped the boys of all their clothing. They pulled up grass and sticks and built a fire on their breasts. We got to the boys before anything further was done to them. We got Easter and the other man away before they were burned."

THE KAISER'S WAR SERMON

Preached on the Imperial Yacht to German Officers and Soldiers.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—Thousands of copies of the sermon recently preached by Emperor William on the yacht Hohenzollern have been published for distribution among the German sailors and soldiers in China.

His majesty chose as his text the eleventh verse of the seventeenth chapter of Exodus, "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed."

After reviewing the text, the report of the sermon as printed in the Kreitz-Zeitung, quotes the emperor as follows:

"A hot and bloody struggle has begun. Many of our brothers stand already yonder under fire, many are on their way to the enemy's coasts, and you have seen them, the thousands who at the call, 'volunteers to the fore! Who will be the guardian of the empire?' now assembled to enter the fight with flying colors. But you, who remain behind at home, who are bound by other sacred duties, say, do you not hear God's call, which He makes to you and which says to you, 'Go up on the mountains, raise up thy hands to the heavens.' The prayer of the just can do much if it is in earnest.

"Thus let it be. Yonder, far away, the hosts of fighters; here at home the hosts of praying men. May this be the holy battle-picture also of our days. May this peaceful morning hour remind us—may it remind us of the sacred duty of intercession, of the sacred power of intercession. Certainly it is an enthusiastic moment when a ship, with the young men on board, weighs anchor. Did you not see the warrior's eyes flash? Did you not hear their many-voiced hurrahs? But when native shores vanish, when one enters the glowing heat of the Red Sea, or the heavy waters of the ocean, how easily brightness and enthusiasm grow weary. Certainly it is a sublime moment when, after a long voyage in the destiny, the straight lines of German forts can be seen, and black, white and red flags of German colony become visible, and comrades in arms stand on the shore waiting to give a hearty reception.

"But the long marches in a dazzling sun, the bivouacs in the rain. Certainly it is a longed-for moment when at last, when the drums beat to the charge, and the bugles are blowing to advance, when a command is given, 'Forward at the enemy.' But then, when, when, amid the roar of the guns and the flashing of the shells, comrades fall to the right and left, and hostile batteries still refuse to yield—how easily the bravest heart then begins to tremble.

"Christians, in order that our brothers over yonder may remain gay even in the greatest distress, faithful in the most painful duty, courageous in the greatest danger, they want something more than ammunition and sharp weapons, more also than youthful courage and fiery enthusiasm. They want a blessing from above, vital power from above, otherwise they can not win and remain victorious. And the heavenly world only opens to prayer. Woe to us if we are idle whilst they are carrying on a hard and bloody piece of work, woe to us if we only look on curiously at the great sight whilst they wrestle in a death struggle. This would be Cain's spirit, with the cruel words' am I my brother's keeper?' This would be unfaithfulness towards our brave brothers who are standing their lives. We will mobilize not only battalions of warriors, but also a holy force of praying men. How much there is to ask for our brothers going into the field. They are to be the strong arm which punishes assassins. They are to be the nailed fist which strikes in amongst them. They are to stand up with the sword in their hands for our most sacred possessions. So we will accompany them with our prayers, out onto the heaving waves, on their marches, into roar of the battle and into the peacefulness of the hospitals; will pray to God that they may stand to their post like men, that they may fight their battles courageously and heroically, that they may bear their wounds bravely and calmly, that God may give those who die under fire a blessed end and the reward of faithfulness—in short, that He may make the warriors heroes, and the heroes victors, and then bring them home to the land of their fathers with the laurels round their puggarees and the medals on their breasts."

In his concluding prayer, the emperor said:

"Lord our God, we trust in Thee. Lead Thou us in the battle. We boast, Lord, that Thou wilt help us, and in Thy name we unroll the banner. Lord, we will not leave Thee, then wilt Thou bless us. Amen."

CARNEGIE DENIES IT.

New York, Aug. 24—In reference to a report which has been current for several days the World to-day prints the following copyrighted cable:

"London, Aug. 23.—The World correspondent telegraphed Andrew Carnegie, who is at Skibo Castle, his Scotch residence, asking if the report was true that he intended to stump the United States for Bryan because of his opposition to imperialism. Mr. Carnegie replied: 'There is no truth in the report.'"

CUBAN TEACHERS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—The United States transports Crook, McPherson, Rawlins and Sedgwick, having on board the 1,300 Cuban school-teachers who spent two days in seeing the sights of this city, sailed for Havana at 9 o'clock this morning.

WILL HOLD LI HUNG CHANG

On Board Ship Pending Negotiations.

NO WORD FROM CHAFFEE

The Chinese Are in Control of Lines of Communication.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the navy department here that a council of the admirals has notified the foreign legations at Pekin that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations between the powers and China.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Action was taken by the war department this morning carrying out the recently announced policy of this government to send no more troops to China at present. An order was sent to the department agents at Kobe, Japan, to divert the First United States cavalry and their animals from that port to Manila, instead of allowing them to proceed to Taku, according to their original orders. The department was informed this morning that the Garrone, with eight companies of the First cavalry aboard, and the Packling, with the animals of the organization, had arrived at Kobe. The First cavalry is under command of Lieutenant Colonel T. L. Leboe.

Another important development over night was General Chaffe's statement that he had not heard from the war department since August 14, a fortnight ago. News has come from China, within that period of time, and the fact that nothing has gone forward to Chaffee, and, without doubt, Minister Conger is in the same state, goes to confirm the officials here in the conviction that the wires are being manipulated, probably by Chinese agents between Che Foo and Shanghai, the cable connection.

The discovery will certainly tend to hasten the construction of the projected Cable connecting Shanghai and Che Foo, thus placing the control of the entire circuit from Washington to Pekin outside of Chinese officials at any point. The subject also may be made the basis of some strong representations to Sheng, the Chinese director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai.

A casualty list from Colonel Wint was the only communication received at the war department to-day from China. It bore date of yesterday at Taku and referring to the engagement of August 19 near Tien Tsin. A dispatch was received last night by the war department from General Chaffee stating that he had offered assistance to Baroness Von Ketteler, wife of the late German minister to China, and would furnish her transportation and escort to Tien Tsin; also transportation to Nagasaki. This dispatch seems to indicate that Chaffee is in Pekin, and not in Tien Tsin, as some have asserted.

This dispatch is in answer to one sent to the general by the war department on August 17, the date that information was received here of the fall of Pekin.

No confirmation comes from any quarter of the report from Russian sources that the Chinese have recaptured Pekin, and the war department officials here completely discredit the story. They believe it is capable of explanation, however, when read in the light of that of Minister Conger's statement yesterday saying that the allied generals had decided not to enter the imperial palace, and also in view of the press reports of the sudden abandonment by the American and Russion troops of the attack on the palace gates after capturing four out of five of them. It is believed here that the allied generals adopted this course in order to prevent looting after having been convinced that the small palace guard, if indeed any guard remained within the palace walls, should not be regarded with apprehension. The imperial palace is known to be stored with the most magnificent treasures of Oriental art, many of them of the greatest antiquity and priceless value, and the loss to civilization through the destruction or dispersion of these treasures would be so great as to make the military commanders extremely cautious in admitting any but the most tried and reliable troops within the walls. It is probable that the relaxation of the effort to force an entrance into the palace gave rise in the Chinese imagination to the belief that the allies had been repulsed and this was the basis for the report of the defeat of the allies.

No Communication.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a dispatch from Gen. Chaffee saying that he (Chaffee) had received no dispatches from Gen. Corbin since Aug. 14. This was the date on which the allied army attacked and entered Pekin. Many dispatches have been sent by Gen. Corbin since that date and the delay in their delivery is astonishing, even with the strange conditions which have existed in China. Like the Conger dispatches, the one from Gen. Chaffee is undated. The only explanation that can be made as to this lack of dates is that the dispatches have been butchered en route, probably on their way through China.

Offer of Assistance.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The War department yesterday received the following:

"Taku, China, (no date)—Adjutant General, Washington: Have offered assistance to Baroness Von Ketteler; will furnish transportation and escort Tien-Tsin few days; have offered transportation to Nagasaki also.

"CHAFFEE."

(Signed.)

Baronness Von Ketteler, the widow of the murdered German minister to China, is an American, being the daughter of President Lodyard, of the Michigan Central railroad, whose home is at Detroit, Mich.

Old Li's Credentials.

The sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a plenipotentiary to conclude a settlement with the powers on behalf of China is now a subject for active telegraphic negotiations among the powers. It was stated positively to-day, that so far, the issue was still open.

Some of the powers have taken the ground that Li no longer represents anything tangible; that the fleeing Chinese emperor and empress dowager are powerless to carry out any pledge; but none of them has, so far as can be learned upon inquiry here, finally decided this important question beyond recall.

Diverted to Manila.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The First United States cavalry, which arrived at Kobe, Japan, to-day, en route to China, has been diverted to Manila.

Japs Landed at Amoy.

In regard to the reported landing of Japanese troops at Amoy, the Japanese legation received to-day a confirmatory telegram from Tokio to the effect that in view of the fact that Amoy has, on account of its proximity to Formosa, frequently served as the basis for evil designs upon the island and that, in addition to the burning of a Japanese temple, there have been riots against foreigners, the Japanese government have considered it necessary to land a small force for the purpose of protecting their consulate and the foreign residents at that port.

Royal Pair Escaped.

London, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials there have informed the foreign consuls that the emperor, dowager empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai Yuan Fu.

Tai Yuan is the capital of the province of Shan Si, adjoining the province of Chi Li, and is 240 miles southwest of Pekin.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHINA

Two Cables from Li Hung Chang and Reply of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The State department this morning made public the following correspondence:

Chinese correspondence, Aug. 20-22, 1900. (Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, Aug. 20, 1900, 10:15 a. m.)

Cablegram dated August 19, from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, was transmitted by the Chinese minister in London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day.

It was the declaration of all the ministers for foreign affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the ministers in Pekin. Now, the allied troops having entered Pekin and found all the ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence. I therefore request the United States government to appoint an envoy with full power or appoint the minister now in Pekin for the purpose, as he is necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners, and to inform me if the conference will take place in Pekin. After receipt of a definite reply, I will at once proceed to the north. Please request the secretary of state to lay the matter before his excellency, the President. I await reply.

(Received at the Department of State, Aug. 21, 1900, 4:17 p. m.)

Cablegram from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day.

The Boxer rebels in Pekin having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Besides urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with secretary of state upon subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply.

Sent to the Chinese minister, Aug. 22, 1900, 1:30 p. m.: Memorandum in response to the Chinese minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Earl Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the department of state, Aug. 20 and 21, 1900.

While the conditions set forth in the memorandum delivered to Chinese minister Aug. 12 has not been fulfilled, and the powers have been compelled to rescue their ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese government, still this government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invite the other powers to join, when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China. When this is done—and we hope it will be done promptly—the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of the other similarly interested powers and authoritative and responsible government of the Chinese empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900.

(Signed) ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 22, 1900.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has received to-day a cablegram from Che Foo as follows:

"Psalm 124-7. Pekin and Tung-Chow missionaries, also Chapins, Smiths, Wickoffs, saved."

The passage of Scripture alluded to is: "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are escaped."

The Pekin missionaries are: The Rev. W. S. Ament, the Rev. C. E. Ewing, wife and two children, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Nellie Russell, Mrs. J. L. Mater.

The Tung-Chow missionaries who had taken refuge at Pekin are: Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, the Rev. Chauncey Geodrich, D. D., wife and three children; James H. Ingram, M. D., wife and two children; Miss Luella Miner, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, wife and two children; Rev. Howard S. Gale and wife.

The Pang-Chuang missionaries who were at the annual meeting, and took refuge at Pekin, are: The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., and wife; the Misses E. Gertrude and H. Grace Wickoff.

Lin-Ching missionaries, under the same conditions are: The Rev. F. M. Chapin, wife and two children.

BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., to the Enquirer says:

Corporal White, of Company L, Ninth United States infantry, now on duty in Pekin, has written an interesting account of the battle of Tien-Tsin to Lewis White, his brother, who resides in Atlanta. The letter is dated July 20. He says in part:

"The Japs were next to us, and they fight like demons and outdrill any troops I ever saw. They are not two inches different in the heighth of any of them. They lost heavily and stood it bravely. One of them volunteered to blow up part of the wall with gun cotton, and blew himself up with the wall (it could not be done otherwise), and he was allowed to try it, so that his troops could get into the city. How he ever got to the wall nobody knows, but a few minutes after he left an awful explosion occurred, a big part of the wall was blown down and the brave little Jap went with it.

"The Chinamen never touched their dead and wounded, and no matter where you look it is nothing but dead bodies in all stages of decomposition, and a common occurrence is to see a dog chewing one. It was awful, horrible. We had to stay in there two days, and I had charge of a fatigue detail who were forcing the Chinamen at the point of the bayonet to bury their dead. I had two severe sick spells before I got through with that job.

"The Chinamen are certainly dead shots, and there were fully 100,000 of them making targets of us, but we were too well entrenched for them. Our loss in the regiment was 98 men and eight officers killed and wounded.

"You could tell a lyddite victim as soon as you saw him, and there were thousands of them. They were black in the face, and splotches of green were on their bodies, with long strips of skin torn off and bleeding at the mouth, nose and ears."

R. G. Dun Ill.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 28.—R. G. Dun is seriously ill again at his summer villa, Dunmere. For several years he has been suffering from a complication of disorders.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

RACE RIOT IN AKRON, O.

The Mob Could Not Get Negro, But Burned Two Buildings.

Akron, O., Aug. 23.—Several thousand people ready to lynch Louis Peck, the colored man who on Monday night attempted to criminally assault Christina Maas, a six-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas, gathered about the city prison last evening at 7:30 o'clock, and forced in the doors. The prison was soon packed with the mob, and the officers offered no resistance, as Peck earlier in the evening had been quietly taken away.

To satisfy the mob the officers suggested that a committee of six be appointed to search all the cells and go through every part of the building. This was done, and as the negro was not found a cry was made: "Now for the county jail. Give us the negro, and we will deal with him." A mad rush for the jail followed, and soon the jail was in the hands of the mob.

After going through the private apartments of the jail the crowd started to batter down the big iron doors. Deputy Sheriff Stone stood in front of the prison doors and made a speech. He informed the crowd that Peck could not be found there, and told the people in the mob to select a committee and he would allow the committee to search the jail from top to bottom. A committee was quickly selected, and the jail was searched, every cell being examined. Satisfied that the negro was not there the mob then rushed across the street and forced open the doors of the court house. The old court house was soon packed, and all rooms searched except the rooms in the treasury department. A start was made to tear off the iron doors of the treasury department, but the mob decided not to tackle the job, and then the thousands of men and boys again rushed back to the city prison, crying for the blood of Peck.

The city prison was again surrounded, and hundreds of people forced their way into the prison for the second time, insisting that Peck was there. Mayor W. E. Young at this time appeared at one of the windows in the upper part of the building.

He addressed the great mob as best he could, saying that Peck had been taken out of the prison at 4 o'clock by Sheriff Kelly, and driven out of the city in a closed carriage. The people in the mob would not believe the mayor, and continued to shout and demand that Peck be surrendered. It is known that Sheriff Kelly and Prison Keeper Washer did take Peck out of the city at 4 o'clock. It is also known that they removed from the county jail another colored prisoner named "Bug" Howard, who was arrested two weeks ago and bound over to common pleas court for shooting John Forbes, a white man, in the leg.

At 10 o'clock the mob began for the third time to attack the city prison. Some one in the crowd opened fire on the building. This was followed by several more shots. The officers in the building appeared at the windows, and began to shoot over the heads of the people. A man with a shotgun then fired at the officers.

The crowd then began to smash in the windows of the city building, and firing became general.

Shortly after midnight the mob broke into a hardware store and stole all the firearms and ammunition they could find, including guns, rifles and revolvers, and proceeded to the city building and opened fire on the defenders, and finally set fire to the Columbia hall, which adjoins the city building.

All the officers were penned up in the city building for two hours, but escaped through a window and ran for their lives. The mob was then firing on the city building. One fireman was shot and will probably die. The mob made for the firemen, and as fast as lines of hose were stretched they were cut. Arthur E. Sprague was here carried from the street, shot in the head. A man named Park Stair was shot in the leg. No less than a dozen people were wounded in the midnight attack on the city building. The mob then commenced to cut the electric wires.

At 1:30 a. m. dynamite was used in front of the city building. The first charge smashed all the windows in the city building and did much other damage. All prisoners had been released from the city prison. The crowd proceeded to destroy the city building with dynamite.

Governor Orders Militia.

Columbus, Aug. 23.—The governor today issued orders to Companies B and F, of the Eighth regiment, the Akron companies, to report at once to Mayor Young. It was reported to him that the members of these companies showed sympathy with the mob, and there was trouble in getting them to assemble. The governor was advised that the Fourth regiment got there at 9:15 a. m. and found all quiet. Colonel George Wright, of Akron, member of General Dick's staff, who happened to be here, has reported to General Gryer for duty.

What Daylight Disclosed.

Akron, O., Aug. 23.—Thousands of people came to this city to-day to see the ruins of the buildings destroyed by the mob last night. The city hall has been totally ruined by dynamite and fire. Company C, Eighth regiment of Canton, has arrived, and the Fourth regiment from Columbus is momentarily expected. There has been no further rioting today.

Following is a revised list of the dead and wounded:

Killed:

Glen Wade, aged 11 years, son of Lillian Wade, Empire Hotel, shot through the heart.

Rhoda Davidson, aged 4 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson 111 Allyn street, shot through brain.

Fatally injured:

Fred Vorweck, 143 West North street, buckshot wound in abdomen.

The injured are 18 in number.

Nine companies of the Fourth regiment arrived at 9:30 o'clock.

The Trial of Peck.

Akron, O., Aug. 25.—The train carrying the negro Peck arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. The carriage was waiting at the railway station and Peck was quickly bundled into it. In three minutes the court house was reached and Peck was arraigned before Judge Nye. The indictment was read. Peck stood up and plead guilty. He declared that he had nothing to say except he threw himself upon the mercy of the court. The court then sentenced Peck to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

Continuing, Judge Nye said:

"In crimes such as that to which you have pleaded guilty there is but one penalty provided. That is imprisonment for life. It is the judgment of the court that you be confined in the penitentiary for life. You must pay the costs of this proceeding, and that for the first 30 days of your imprisonment you shall be placed in solitary confinement."

Peck in the Penitentiary.

Columbus, O., Aug. 25.—Peck arrived at the penitentiary in the custody of the sheriff of Summit county at 8:30 last night. He felt greatly relieved when the heavy iron gates closed behind him and he realized that he was safe from mob violence. He had little to say and was quietly conducted to a cell.

Rhoda Davidson is Dead.

Akron, O., Aug. 25.—Rhoda Davidson died at the city hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was shot in the head while in her mother's arms during the riots Wednesday night.

Akron, O., Aug. 27.—As a result of the continued peaceful conditions existing in this city, all of the state troops, which had been on duty here since Thursday last, were withdrawn early today.

SHE FOUGHT LIKE A FIEND

Woman Resisted Arrest For Murder of a Girl. Two Dead.

Gilman, Ill., Aug. 27.—Two men killed, three wounded—two of them perhaps fatally, one woman wounded and her residence burned, are the results of an all-night battle between a mob and Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, who was accused of the murder of Dessie Salter, the 16-year-old daughter of a citizen of Gilman.

About 10 o'clock in the evening, the first act of the tragedy was enacted. It was precipitated by the investigation of the coroner's jury into the death of Dessie Salter, a 16-year-old girl of Leonard, Ill., who died in Mrs. Wright's lying-in hospital Friday night, and was taken to her home in Leonard under c

COMMUNICATION MUST BE OPENED

United States Regards Li's Credentials as Authentic.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The cabinet today devoted most of its session to considering the difficulties that have been experienced in communicating with General Chaffee and the other American commanders in China. Internal evidence was found in late dispatches received from them that tended to demonstrate that some person or persons had been purposely delaying the messages coming from Pekin and Tien Tsin to Washington. It also is suspected that our messages may have been injuriously tampered with. The cabinet came to the conclusion that if any Chinese persons have interfered with the dispatches the interference must have occurred on the wires between Che Foo and Shanghai, and it was determined to reopen direct communication by means of a war vessel. Either the New Orleans or the Princeton, now at Shanghai, will be sent at once to Che Foo, where the military cable system begins free from Chinese interference.

Several replies have been received to the instructions sent to our ambassadors and ministers last week asking them to sound the governments to which they are accredited on two propositions, first, the willingness of those governments to accept the sufficiency of Earl Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat with the powers for a settlement; and second, to ascertain if possible what the future policy of each power is to be. Regarding the latter inquiry, the replies thus far have developed nothing. With regard to the first inquiry England and Russia are agreed that Earl Li's credentials are sufficient. Germany, however, takes a firm stand against the sufficiency of his credentials, and is the only power as yet which has returned a flat footed dissension.

The attitude of the United States is that Li's credentials appear authentic.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The population of Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, O., were announced to-day by the census bureau, as follows:

Cleveland, 381,768, against 261,355, an increase of 120,415 or 46.07 per cent.

Toledo, 131,822, against 81,434 in 1890, an increase of 50,388, or 61.88 per cent.

Columbus, 125,560, against 88,150 in 1890, an increase of 37,410, or 42.44 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The population of the city of Omaha, Neb., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: Omaha city 102,555 for 1900, against 140,452 in 1890.

These figures show for the city as a whole a decrease in population of 37,897, or 26.98 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 30,518, showing an increase of 109,934, or 360.23 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward 1, 10,124; ward 2, 14,839; ward 3, 11,682; ward 4, 10,717; ward 5, 8,997; ward 6, 16,984; ward 7, 9,492; ward 8, 11,065; ward 9, 8,655.

This is the first decrease in population so far shown in the enumeration of the cities. When Director of the Census Merriam was asked as to if he refused to say anything, but in other official circles the charge was made that the rolls ten years ago were padded. It is claimed that the old hotel registers and other devices were utilized in swelling the population of the city at that time.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The population of Rochester, N. Y., was made public by the census bureau to-day. It is 162,435, against 133,696 in 1890, an increase of 28,539, or 21.31 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The population of Indianapolis, Ind., as just made public by the census bureau is 169,164, against 105,436 in 1890, an increase of 63,728, or 60.44 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The population of Philadelphia, according to the count just completed at the census office, is 1,293,697. The population in 1890 was 1,046,964. The increase during the past ten years was 246,733, or 23.57 per cent

Washington, Aug. 25.—The population of New Orleans as announced by the census bureau to-day is 287,104, against 242,039, an increase of 45,065, or 18.62 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The population of the city of St. Louis, Mo., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows:

St. Louis city, 575,238 in 1900, against 451,770 in 1890.

These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 123,468, or 27.33 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 350,518, showing an increase of 101,252, or 28.89 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The population of Kansas City, Mo., as just announced by the census bureau, is 163,752. The population for 1890 was 132,716. This is an increase of 31,036, or 23.39 per cent.

The population of Kansas City, Kas., also just announced, is 51,418, against 38,316 in 1890. This is an increase of 13,102, or 34.19 per cent.

The population of Newark, N. J., as announced to-day by the Census Department, is 246,070, as against 181,830 for 1890. This is an increase of 64,240, or 35.33 per cent.

The population of Allegheny City, Pa., according to the count of the 12th census just completed, is 129,896, as against 105,287 in 1890. The increase during the past ten years was 24,609, or 23.37 per cent.

CONSULS IN CHINA.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The State department is taking steps to have all of the American consuls in China return to their several posts as soon as immediate danger from anti-foreign outbreaks is passed. The attention of the department has been called to statements emanating from various consuls to the effect that they left their posts at the direction of the department. The officials say this is not correct; that the consuls merely were permitted by the department to leave their posts on their own responsibility if they considered their lives were in danger. Now that the danger is passing the department is getting ready to have them go back to their posts and take up their routine work.

CUBAN EXPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—According to a statement made to-day by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the total exportation from the island of Cuba through the port of Havana for the seven months ended July 31, 1900, was $16,698,605, as against $16,796,971 for the same period last year, a decrease of $98,366.

The total exports from Havana for the month of July alone was $2,237,864. The exports for this month, by countries, show:

To the United States, $792,327; France, $581,963; Germany, $381,677; England, $247,841, and to Spain, $63,722.

BRESCI TRIED SUICIDE.

London, Aug. 28.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, ineffectually attempted to commit suicide Monday, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail. He now refuses food, saying he has no intention of giving the Bourgeoisie the satisfaction of seeing him condemned. He shows signs of aberration of intellect.

GUIDA THE ANARCHIST

Will Be Deported--Maresca's Case Not Yet Decided.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Italian, Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, in company with the alleged anarchist Maresca, was ordered excluded to-day on instructions from the treasury department. He will be deported to Europe. Maresca's case has not been decided. Guida and Maresca were suspected of being anarchists when they arrived in this country, and there were reports that Maresca had come to kill President McKinley in accordance with a plot hatched in Italy. The men have been detained on Ellis Island.

The board of special inquiry of the immigration bureau decided to hold Guida no longer, as it was shown that he had no connection with Maresca either in a political or other manner. Because he was an undesirable immigrant, and because he had come as a stowaway and no one had paid his $10 fine, it was decided to exclude and depot him from the country. Maresca's case is still in abeyance

OUR MOSQUITOES.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The department of Agriculture is about to issue a bulletin prepared by Entomologist L. O. Howard, on the mosquitoes of the United States. It discusses their structure and biology and indicates the difference in all the stages of existence between the kinds of mosquitoes that transmit malaria and those that do not, and also discusses the subject of remedies. Among other things the bulletin says that since the opening up of the gold fields in Alaska and the great influx of miners and graders, knowledge of the abundance and ferocity of the Alaskan mosquities has become widespread and government surveying parties in starting for Alaska for their summer's work are in the habit of consulting the department for mosquito bite remedies. Those who were in Alaska the preceding year always state that they never experienced or even imagined anything in the mosquito line quite equal to those found in our northern territory. Mentioning the reputation of New Jersey in connection with mosquitoes, the bulletin says there is a constant carriage inland from the marsy coast of very many mosquitoes, the railway trains seeming to be the most important mode of conveyance. Many of the cars contain mosquittoes by the hundreds. In this way even mountain resorts will get their supply of lowland mosquitoes and with the improvement of railway service and the increase in the number of through cars, the danger is constantly increasing. The source of supply to distant points where mosquitoes are ordinarily rare is thus kept up.

About 250 species of mosquitoes are known, of which only about thirty have been found in the United States. The report says that of the remedies in use in houses the burning of pyrethrum powder and the catching of mosquitoes on the walls in kerosene cups is probably the best next to a thorough screening and mosquito bars about the bed. The remedies for bites mentioned are glycerine, a lump of indigo and household ammonia.

NEW PRESIDENT.

New York, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, says:

Carlos Martinez Silva, the minister of foreign relations of the new government, has cabled as follows:

"Dr. Sanclemento, titular president of the republic, being physically and mentally unable to act as president, his age being 77, and his indefinite absence from the capital on account of his poor health having made impossible the regular progress of affairs, which encouraged and prolonged the civil war, the people of Bogota publicly demanded that Dr. Marroquin, who was vice president, should assume the reigns of government.

"Dr. Marroquin was unable to resist this popular demand, and the unanimous support of the army, and finally decided to take charge, which he eventually did on Aug. 1. His assumption of office was peaceful.

"His action has been generally approved throughout the country, and contributed very effectually to end the present civil war, which is now almost accomplished.

"All branches of public service are being attended to in an orderly manner in the capital."

GATHMANN GUN TEST.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 25.—In the presence of Lieutenant General Miles, General Wilson, General Buffington and other army officials, the new eighteen-inch Gathmann torpedo gun, the largest ever built in this country, was tested yesterday at the Bethlehem steel works, to determine the velocity of the shot and the strength of the gun, and proved a gratifying success. The government made an appropriation of $65,000 for the experiment and demanded that ten shots be fired, the tests to show a pressure of 18,000 pounds per inch and a velocity of 18,000 feet to the second. Solid shots weighing a ton were fired.

After two preliminary shots the third was fired with a charge of 300 pounds of powder and showed a pressure of 19,045 pounds and 1,896 feet velocity; while the fourth shot with the same charge recorded a pressure of 19,350 pounds and a velocity of 1,901 feet. The remaining six shots will be fired next week.

The gun is intended for coast defense. The inventor claims that it will throw a shell fifteen miles. Gun cotton will be used in the charges. The gun is 44 feet long and weighs 55 tons. General Miles said he was satisfied with the result of the test.

OUR FORCES AT PEKIN.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The question of the withdrawal of the United States forces from Pekin to Tien Tsin or Taku has been seriously considered by the President and his advisers. A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon the administration to take this step, but after mature deliberation it has been determined that negotiations for the settlement questions growing out of the disturbances in China must take place in the Chinese capital, and while these negotiations are pending and until they are completed it will be necessary for the United States forces to remain in the Chinese capital.

While it is recognized that a withdrawal of the forces from Pekin might be hailed with satisfaction in this country, it is said that the moral effect in China and upon the Chinese would be bad and would be interpreted by the Chinese as a retreat.

THEODORE TILTON.

New York, Aug. 25.—The return of Theodore Tilton to New York will soon be a fact. He has lived abroad, chiefly in Paris, without once revisiting his native country, since 1883, seventeen years of self-imposed exile. Theodore Tilton, whose name was on nearly every tongue at the time of the famous Beecher-Tilton trial, is now 65 years old, with snow-white hair falling to his shoulders. Many friends eagerly await his homecoming. One who saw him recently in the French capital said: "He is a survivor of the heroic age in face and physique, with an intellect on the same scale." He watches events closely and seldom attends public gatherings. He returns to the United States to lecture

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THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

Alarmed Over the Presence of an American Training Ship.

New York, Aug. 28.—A special to the Hearld from Washington says:

Just at this moment the sultan of Morocco need not be alarmed at the appearance of American man-of-war in the harbor of Tangier.

Officials of the state and navy departments state that the report published this morning that an American warship had put in Tangier for the purpose of compelling Morocco to pay an indemnity for injuries sustained by an American citizen probably had its origin in a guilty conscience.

An American naturalized citizen named Marcus Azaquc was murdered two months ago by a mob in the town of Fez. The crime was immediately reported to the state department by Mr. Gummeree, consul at Tangier, and he was instructed to request the French consul at Fez to make an investigation. The report of the French consul has not yet been received, but Mr. Gummere has reported that during the investigation he made a demand upon the Moorish authorities for the apprehension and punishment of those guilty of the murder. No report of the arrival of an American warship has reached the navy department and it is presumed the vessel may be the Massachusetts state nautical school ship Enterprize. The itinerary of this vessel calls for her arrival at Tangier on August 24 and her departure on August 26. If her presence has stirred up the Moorish authorities to compliance with the demands of Mr. Gummere the state department will be pleased with the visit of the Enterprize, notwithstanding the fact that it has had no hand in arranging the itinerary.

MORE GOLD AT NOME.

Nome, Aug. 17, via Seattle, Wash, Aug. 27.—Late mining developments have been of a satisfactory nature. No doubt now remains of the genuineness of the Kougrock strike. Harris and Quartz creeks, in that country, are rich, and the former shows from 25 cents to $1.50 to the pan. Oregon creek and its tributaries, Hungry creek, in the Granite district, have developed unexpected richness, and a very wide expanse of pay gravel. Coming nearer home, attention is just now centering on Hastings creek, eight miles east of Nome. There, prospectors have uncovered a gravel bed fifteen feet in deepness and of unknown breadth, extending from the gulch way up into the hills. Wherever prospectors have gone, it has been found to carry gold in paying quantities. Prospectors believe that in it they have found the "ancient channel." Already several pumping plants have been set up on the creek, and it is believed that the next season it will be the scene of the most extensive operations in the country.

The steamer Albion left yesterday for an island in the lower waters of the Arctic ocean to rescue three castaways, one of whom is Count Du Pare, of Paris. The men had attempted to reach Siberia by a small schooner, but the high winds prevented, and the little craft was driven far off her course and into the Arctic.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 27.—The steamship Ohio has arrived from Nome with 332 passengers and treasure estimated at $2,000,000. About one-third of the gold came from Nome. The Klondike contributed the balance.

The steamer South Portland arrived last night with $40,000 in gold from Nome and 113 steerage passengers.

SAYS HE IS CHARLIE ROSS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A tramp in jail for vagrancy in this city startled the recorder's court yesterday by asserting that he is Charley Ross, kidnaped from his parents at Philadelphia nearly twenty-five years ago. The man produces documents intended to substantiate his assertion. Ross says that he has been tramping about the country for ten years without money or work. He carries with him a picture of young Ross taken just before the kidnaping occurred. There is a strong similarity between the photograph and the tramp's face. Ross does not explain why he did not long ago clear up the famous mystery.

FIRE IN NATIONAL PARK.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Acting Superintendent Goode, of the Yellowstone National park, in a telegram received to-day by the secretary of the interior, says the forest fire that has been raging in the park has been extinguished. The fire was confined mostly to dead and down timber, and the loss or area of the fire is not known. The telegram says:

"The last report from the scene of the fire is that it is completely extinguished. It was held at a point about two miles from the road, extinguished by the rain. The burned district is out of sight of any travel, and damage to the beauty of the park is remarkably slight."

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 27.—The National Association of Mexican War Veterans will meet in Cincinnati, September 13 and 14, and the local committee of entertainment have arranged an enjoyable program for its entertainment. Mexican war veterans are expected from all over the country, as it is probable that this will be the last formal meeting of the national association, members of which are now all upwards of 70 years of age.

POWERS IN JAIL.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—Former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, was yesterday placed in the Louisville jail.

Powers was indignant because nippers had been placed on his wrists. He said he had given his word to his guards that he would make no attempt to escape, as such an attempt would have ruined his chances for another trial.

BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 25.—Advices received here by the Boutelle family physician at a sanitarium at Waverly, Mass., state that the condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who has been there some months for treatment, is now better than at any time since he entered the institution. Mr. Boutelle hopes to resume his seat in Congress at the opening of the next session.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

London, Aug. 28.—"The present epidemic of cholera," says the Simla correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies at the rate of 3,000 a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine."

PRINTERS AFTER WM. J. BRYAN

His Three Books Were Gotten Out by Non-Union Printers.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Active warfare against three books published by non-union printers, which bear the name of William Jennings Bryan as author, was declared by the Chicago Typographical union at its meeting yesterday afternoon at 70 Adams street. The International Typographical union at its annual convention at Milwaukee a week ago voted $1,000 for the fight against these books provided the Chicago organization would vote a similar amount and agree to conduct the details of the war. Consequently the fight is to be made by the national body, and it will be carried on by union men throughout the country.

The books against which the fight will be concentrated are "Republic or Empire?" "The First Battle" and "The Second Battle."

They are printed at the publishing house of the W. B. Conkey company, which was removed from Chicago to Hammond, Ind., recently, to avoid controversies with the organizations that were trying to unionize the plant. On the title page of each the name of Bryan appears as the author. The "Republic or Empire?" book is announced on its title page as being "The Official Democratic Campaign Book." On the fly leaf of "The First Battle" is this: "Copyrighted, 1896, by William Jennings Bryan. All Rights Reserved." It is said that last June the Conkey company paid a large sum of money to Bryan s royalties for the publication of his books.

Circulars denouncing these books and all others published by the Conkey company will be sent broadcast to union men all over the country. These circulars are to be sent also to the secretaries of all unions of every trade, to be read at the union meetings. They will tell the details of the publication of the books by a nonunion house and will give the explanations offered by Bryan's campaign managers. The books are said to have been compiled to promote the campaign of Bryan for the Presidency.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican national executive committee, to-day announced times and places for speeches Theodore Roosevelt is to make in the West during September. Starting from Chicago, September 9, the Republican vice presidential candidate will speak in Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa before reaching this city again. Then he will spend a day in Illinois before going into Indiana and other states east. The itinerary of Governor Roosevelt as far as delerminel definitely is as follows:

September 5, Saratoga, N. Y.; September 6, Detroit; September 7, Saginaw, Mich. (afternoon); Grand Rapids, Mich. (evening); September 8, South Bend, Ind.; September 10, La Crosse, Wis.; September 11, Sioux Falls, S. D. (afternoon); Yankton (night); September 12, Huron, S. D. (afternoon); Brookings (night); September 13, Redfield, S. D. (afternoon); Aberdeen (night); September 14, Fargo, N. D.; September 14, Bismarck, N. D.; September 17, Helena, Mont.; September 18, Butte, Mont.; September 19, Pocatello, Idaho; September 20, Ogden, Utah; September 21, Salt Lake City, Utah; September 22, Evanston, Wyo.; September 23, Cheyenne, Wyo.

From Cheyenne Governor Roosevelt's private car will be turned into Colorado, where he will spend the days of September 25, 26 and 27, speaking on one of these dates at Denver. He will be in Kansas on the 28th and 29th and in William J. Bryan's state on October 1 and 2. From there he will diverge into the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he is scheduled to make a speech at Deadwood on October 3. He will be in Nebraska again on the 4th, at Waterloo, Ia., on the 5th and in Chicago on the 6th, where a demonstration and reception are being planned for him. After leaving Chicago he will spend October 8 in Illinois, and the three following days will be devoted to preaching Republicanism in Indiana. He will speed through Kentucky on the 12th and 13th and on the 15th and 16th will talk in President McKinley's state. West Virginia will have him for a guest on October 17 and 18, and the trip will end at Baltimore, October 19. From there he will return to New York to devote attention to the campaign in his own state until the day of election.

REBUKE TO PETTIGREW.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 27.—Publicity has been given to a rebuke just administered to Senator Pettigrew by G. E. Bartlett, a veteran of the civil war, who lives at Watertown. A few days ago Senator Pettigrew, whose views concerning the insurrection in the Philippines are well known, addressed a letter to Mr. Bartlett asking his support in his (Pettigrew's) candidacy to succeed himself in the United States senate. A portion of Mr. Bartlett's answer is as follows:

"In answer to your first request I will say that I expect to take an active 'interest in carrying the state of South Dakota' this year, but it will not be in the interest of Pettigrew and the Bryan party. You have said that you were ashamed of your country and its flag, and it may as well be understood at the outset of this communication that I put in some of the best years in my life in the civil war, fighting men of that same persuasion.

"What reason have you to suggest why I should change now? You say you are a candidate for re-election, and I say I hope you will be defeated, and I shall do all in my power to bring about that result.

"You ask for the active assistance of your 'friends' to overcome the efforts of the Republicans to defeat you. Your friends are mostly in the Island of Luzon, and one of my sons is now suffering from the tortures of a Mauser bullet sent into his chest by one of them. Your boasted friends are the enemies of our country, and are thriving on the encouragement and support received from you as senator from South Dakota."

YOUTSEY CASE.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 22.—Judge Cantrill to-day being satisfied that Henry Youtsey is not in proper physical condition to stand trial for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder continued the case until the next term of court.

Owing to illness in the family of one of the attorneys for Combs, Whittaker and Davis, those cases also were postponed to the October term. It was so ordered that the accused will be admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MINISTER DENBY SCORES BRYAN

Latter Was Responsible for Ratification, but Now Opposes Results.

Chicago, Aug 27.—The Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana, ex-United States minister to China, member of the first commission to the Philippines and a lifelong Democrat, has written a letter urging the re-election of President McKinley. It is entitled "Bryan's Attitude Towards the Philippines," and is made public by the Republican national committee. The letter is in part as follows:

In his speech of April 17, 1900, in the senate, Mr. Hoar said that he could not forget that Mr. Bryan, "unless he is much misrepresented, used all his power and influence with those of his friends who are ready to listen to his counsels to secure the ratification of the treaty," meaning the Paris treaty.

There were 17 Democratic senators who voted for the ratification. A two-thirds majority was necessary. The treaty was ratified by one vote.

Mr. Bryan has squarely assumed the responsibility of the ratification.

We had taken Manila on Aug. 13, 1898. In December, 1898, Spain had made a treaty ceding the islands to us. We had occupied them until Feb. 5, 1899. On that date Aguinaldo made war on us. Our soldiers had to fight for their lives. The treaty was ratified on Feb. 7, 1899. Mr. Bryan advised his friends in the senate to vote to ratify the treaty, after the battle of Feb. 5 had been fought. He knew that war had begun. He might readily have foreseen what complications might possibly occur out of the existing conditions. Then was the time to have talked about the "consent of the governed," and not now, when every speech he makes adds ten names to the roll of our dead and 150 to the Filipino dead.

Mr. Bryan having the undoubted power to prevent the ratification of the treaty, actually, by his own confession, advised its ratification. Neither in law, nor in morals, can he be permitted now to secure political advantage from denouncing a course of conduct which he himself advised.

Mr. Bryan gives as his reasons for advising ratification that he "thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Philippines than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation."

This puts Mr. Bryan in the attitude of desiring independence for the Philippines very ardently. Why should he become so suddenly imbued with antagonism to the Democratic principle of expansion as exemplified by all Democratic statesmen from Jefferson to Voorhees? If he could stand the annexation of Hawaii, why balk at the acquisition of the Philippines?

Mr. Bryan's own explanation is as follows:

"I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected."

Here then we have the real reason for this strange parody of Jekyll and Hyde. He wanted to create the bogy of "imperialism" in order that he might fight and overcome the monster.

If Mr. Bryan had opposed the ratification of the treaty the Filipinos would have gone their way, either into the arms of Spain or of Germany, or into discordant, warring and petty states. At all events, we would have been done with them. This would not have suited at all, because Mr. Bryan wanted to wage "a successful contest against imperialism."

And so imperialism was born, and its actual father was William Jennings Bryan.

He is now endeavoring to destroy his own child.

Let it be remembered that this extraordinary dread of "imperialistic rule" comes from a gentleman who has accepted the nomination of the fusion Populists or People's party. The Populist platform demands that "the country should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people." Is not that imperialism?

Mr. Denby then reviews the work of the first Philippine commission, which was appointed in January, 1899, and continues:

Another commission was sent to establish a civil government for the Philippines. It is now at Manila, and the government it has framed will be put in operation the first of September, 1900.

Is it not fair and right to ask that it be tested in practice before it is condemned?

It is believed by the insurgents that Bryan's election will insure their independence and they are encouraged to hold out. The success of the Democratic party means success for them. If the Tagalos quit fighting and take the oath of allegiance, on that moment the "paramount issue" is dead, and so is the Democracy. In this contest the Democrats stake their all on the continuance of fighting. It strikes one as odd that a great party should base its hopes of success on the killing, and wounding of our troops. Will not a flame of patriotism rise up over the land, which will testify that at all hazards we will stand by the flag, that come what may we will not turn our backs on the Philippines, a disgraced and dishonored nation?

What we may do with the Philippines ultimately is not the question now. The Democratic platform favors "An immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

In the list of things to be done first comes "A stable form of government." We are trying to give them that now. If we retain them the third clause, "Protection," will necessarily follow. Why, if we do not retain them, we should burden ourselves with protecting them, is not clearly perceptible. The modern doctrine seems to be that we may not take any foreign territory for our own, but that whenever a republic is born we must stand as its protector. Why should we become the Don Quixote of the world? Let us at least be honest, and when we say that the Philippines shall be independent let us say so, meaning what the word implies. Let us have no entangling alliances, nor stand sponsor for people who are aliens and whose abiding place is remote from our continent.

Disguise it as you may, the real question before the people is, whether the armies of the United States should be withdrawn at once, now and forever, and the islands turned over to the Tagalos. Mr. Bryan would, as commander in chief, have the power to recall the armies and if he did he would let loose the horrors of a terrible revolution.

We should not grant the Philippines immediate independence, because we have assumed, by the treaty, obligations to the world which we must comply with. We have also assumed obligations to the friendly Filipinos, and we should not abandon them to a dreadful fate. We have promised these people a stable government, and we ought to give it to them. We have property interests in the islands which should be protected. It is desirable for us to have a foothold in the east, so as to foster and increase our commerce. We believe that association with us will elevate the Filipino and improve his condition.

I am not defending the Republican party in this article, but I am defending William McKinley. He has been subjected to more abuse than any President ever was and he has deserved it as little as any one ever did. In the most difficult period of our history he has proved himself equal to all the demands upon him. He has acted with an eye single to the good of the county.

CHARLES DENBY.

ABANDONS BRYAN.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Rockford Germania, whose proprietor is Ferd Stedinger, of the faculty of the Rockford high school, and which is the German organ of Winnebago, Ogle and Boone counties, Saturday announced its allegiance to McKinley and the entire Republican ticket, basing its change upon the financial question principally and also upon the radical ideas of the Bryan Democracy. Although not in favor of the monetary plank of the Democratic platform of 1896, the Germania supported Bryan on the score of party regularity.

ADLAI SUCCEEDS TOWNE.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Members of the Populist national committee gathered in this city to-day for the purpose of naming a vice presidential candidate to succeed Charles A. Towne as a running mate for W. J. Bryan. They spent the afternoon in viewing the naval veteran parade and in holding conferences of an informal nature.

Ante-conference talk seemed to point to the endorsement of Adlai E. Stevenson, although Marion Butler, chairman of the committee, spent much time in explaining why it were unwise according to his view to endorse the second place nominee of the Democratic convention.

EYE DIPHTHERIA.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Eye diphtheria is the latest disease which has come to the notice of the health department. Dr. Wyenkoop, of the chemical laboratory, claims to have found genuine diphtheria germs in the eyes. It is mostly found, according to Dr. Wyenkoop, in the eyes of children.

It is the opinion of the physician that a mild attack of diphtheria which is not fully diagnosed by the attending doctor is responsible for this eye diphtheria. It is claimed that the child is apt to rub his throat and the germs gather on the fingers and are then brought in contact with the eyes.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 25.—Bradstreet's says:

Contrary trade currents still give an appearance of irregularity to the entire situation, but good and unfavorable influences conspire to bring about a sort of balance which accords well with the weather conditions and the particular season of the year. If clearing returns are to be regarded, the tide of trade was about at its ebb last week, but it is well known that clearings rarely, except in times of speculative excitement, reflect present conditions.

In the iron trade the corner has apparently been turned for the better, and there is a perceptible improvement in the jobbing demand at leading western markets. Prices, too, are steady, what few decreases are noted being largely due to improved crop conditions, particularly of corn and cotton. Despite the reports which have pictured the corn crop as heavily shortened by hot winds, the reports to Bradstreet's from Nebraska, Kansas City and St. Louis are, as a whole, quite encouraging. The lowered price of cotton is largely due to the arrival of needed rains in the South Atlantic states.

Western trade advices are relatively most optimistic, Chicago reporting a big week in dry goods and a liberal business in clothing, hats and shoes, though buyers' selections are made with care. More is doing there in shoe leather, and hides are firm. St. Louis reports that the Missouri corn crop will be an average one, and that of Illinois very large.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week were very weak, aggregating 2,225,318 bushels, against 3,113,641 bushels last week, 3,343,825 in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,583,474 in 1898, 5,149,021 in 1897, and 3,281,854 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 23,696,448 bushels, against 29,508,894 bushels last season and 25,906,552 in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,493,375 bushels, against 3,017,089 bushels last week, 4,596,097 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,648,033 bushels in 1898, 2,682,452 bushels in 1897 and 2,610,369 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 28,374,489 bushels, against 37,122,703 bushels last season and 22,877,289 bushels in 1898-99.

Busines failures in the United States, as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate 135 for the week, as against 168 last week, 154 in this week a year ago, 172 in 1898, 210 in 1897 and were about half what they were in this week four years ago.

Canadian failures for the week number 29, as against 24 last week, 23 in this week a year ago, 27 in 1898, 39 in 1897 and 31 in 1896.

OHIO CROP BULLETIN.

Columbus, Aug. 28.—Warm and showery weather has continued in Ohio during the week ending August 27. At Columbus the temperature has averaged over 7 degrees a day higher than the normal. There has been an excess of rain in most sections, and in places damage was done to crops and fields. The storm of the 20th was accompanied by high winds. In the southern part of Brown and Clermont counties the ground is still very dry, but in many northern sections work has been delayed by the rain. The amount for the week varies from 0.28 inch at Parkersburg, W. Va., to 2.53 inches at Norwalk in Huron county, as will be seen by the following reports from the corn and wheat stations:

Except in a few places the ground is in good condition and plowing for winter grain has progressed very favorably. Most reports indicate that a decreased acreage of wheat will be put in. Pastures and fields are in splendid condition.

The copious rains have delayed the maturing of corn in some sections, but they have been of great benefit to the crops as a whole. Much corn has been blown down by the winds in nearly all sections of the state; the aggregate damage from this cause will amount to a considerable sum.

The harvesting of the tobacco crop is progressing favorably, although the air has been slightly too hot and moist for best results.

Potatoes are rotting some and there are still a few reports of damage by blight, on the whole the prospect for the crop has decreased. Most truck and garden crops are doing well.

Grapes, pears and peaches are ripening. The prospect for apples in Ohio has been still further decreased during the week; the dropping has increased in some sections, and much fruit was blown off by the high winds.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 28.—Close—In the absence of Chicago quotations the general market to-day was extremely dull, it was so dull, in fact, that the local board closed at noon. The Chicago board adjourned out of deference to the war veterans to allow the members to witness the parade. Toledo traders had no parade to look at, so they went to the races, and the market went to the dogs.

Wheat opened steady, with October and December ½c higher than yesterday's close. The range of the market was confined to ⅛ of a cent and trade was light at that, mostly changing from September to December.

The Northwestern market showed some strength and St. Louis advanced steadily. St. Louis receipts were liberal, being 95,000, against 83,000 bushels last year. Toledo had 88,881 bushels, against 112,429 last year. The inspection sheet to-day showed 35 cars, of which 21 were of contract grade.

New York reported some foreign inquiry during the day. There was nothing reported for export. Liverpool closed ½c up for wheat. Paris closed unchanged. Berlin and Buda Pesth ⅛c higher.

Corn was slightly higher in the early trading. The absorption was especially strong on higher cables and a good general demand. The world's visible showed a decrease of 2,763,000 bushels. Wheat decreased 1,000,000 bushels and oats increased 834,000.

A continuation of the dry, hot weather in the corn belt made the corn crowd bullish and late in the day the forecast for rains caused the market to ease off.

Oats were dull and steady.

Clover seed receipts were 15 bags. Shipments, 400 bags. [illegible] bags of October found a market at $6.47½ and the market closed at that price through the day. Prime seed was slightly lower.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40c; September, 41¼c; October, 38¾@39c. Yellow, 41½c. No. 3 yellow, 41c; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 3 white, 44c.

Oats—Cash, 22¼c; September, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c.

Rye—Cash, 51½c.

Clover seed—$6 prime, $6.00; '99 prime, $6.15; October, $6.47½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Aug. 27
Cash	77	77	77	77	77½
September	77½	77¾	77	77	77½
October	78¾	78¾	78	78	78
December	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	80
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
September	79¾	79¾	79	79½	79¾
December	81	81⅝	81	81⅜	81¼
Corn—					
September	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	44⅝
December	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
September	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝
December	73½	74⅜	73½	74⅛	73⅝
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
September	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73⅜	73⅜
December	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	75¼	75¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
September	77	77	76¾	77	77
December	77	77	76¾	77	77

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 28.—Wall Street.—Except for slight strength in the Republic Steel stocks and some pressure against Reading, first preferred, there was no feature worthy of notice to-day in the opening stock exchange dealings. Small losses were the rule. Sugar rallied a half in the first five minutes after opening down a shade.

Sugar was sold down almost a point after its early improvement and some railroad stocks lost large fractions. New Jersey Central lost a point and Steel Hoop preferred 1½ shortly after. Support then developed in various spots, Brooklyn Transit rallying a point and Sugar rising to above last night. Railway stocks failed to recover their losses and business became very quiet.

Stock prices moved very sluggishly during the second hour. The tone generally was firmer, strength in Brooklyn Transit and People's Gas aiding the market. Bonds were dull and irregular.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Cotton Oil	33	....	....	33
Am. Tob. Co.	92	....	....	92½
Am. S. Wire	14	....	....	14
Am. S. Wire, com.	14¼	....	....	14¼
Am. S. R. Co.	118⅞	119¾	118⅜	119¾
Atchison	27	27	26⅞	27
Atchison, pfd.	69½	70	69⅞	69⅞
Am